THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 247

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Reveres Constitution

Hoover Warns of Dangers

Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt Appeals

Administration Makes Fear

Washington Said Don't Usurp

People Rise in Protection

THE United States celebrates the anniversary of its Constitution in a reflective mood and with what may be called an unaccustomed reverence. Citizens are thoughtful. Observers report many things like deliberate or covert attacks on the charter of American liberties and these warnings are hardly to be ignored. In various celebrations references to alleged assaults by speakers bring grave looks from conservatives and more or less scoffing from liberals. But one fact which should be gratifying to both sides is apparent—The people of the United States are giving conscious heed to their Constitution.

¶ Former President Herbert Hoover is earnestly listened to at San Diego's exposition. He says liberty never dies from direct attack. No one will openly oppose the Bill of Rights. Liberty perishes through encroachment and disregard of its safeguards. It shrinks when shortcuts are sought to jump over some immediate pressure. When Congress tried to abdicate its powers to the Executive, when the Government repudiated its security obligations, when the federal power centralized itself at the expense of the local power, when huge bureaucracies built up, when citizens were coerced—Then, in Mr. Hoover's view, the Constitution was brought under assault.

¶ Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the former President, voices her feelings at a two-day Constitution rally in New York. The Constitution, she declares, is the rock on which our forefathers built this nation. On that rock it must stand. "In our hearts, at the roots of our being, lie three great loyalties: Loyalty to our God, loyalty to our country, loyalty to mankind. Without these loyalties a nation must perish. To them in this crisis, we dedicate our lives, never to falter in our high devotion, never to fall back in our purpose to leave to our children the freedom of life and thought that has been ours"—If we fail, it is as Lucifer, never to hope again.

¶ The Constitution Educational Association of Chicago reports the widest interest in the Association's history in the fundamental document. The demand for bulletins giving information about the Constitution has increased several fold within the year. Schools, colleges, industrial firms are absorbing thousands of copies of these explanatory bulletins. Harry Atwood, founder of the Association, refutes an ill-founded criticism that modern changes have left the Constitution somewhat helpless. "The Constitution is as well adapted to meet the problems of today as those which existed when it was written"—What is needed is more understanding of the foresight and far dominion of this masterly document.

¶ Recent attacks on the Constitution have grown out of the fact that under that document the Supreme Court held certain current legislation void. In his great essay Number 8 of the Federalist, Alexander Hamilton clarifies this very point: "No legislative act, therefore, contrary to the Constitution, can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the deputy is greater than his principal, that the servant is above his master, that the representatives of the people are superior to the people themselves"—What the Constitution does not authorize, it forbids.

¶ A current traveler is able to report that the attitude of the Washington Administration toward the Constitution at the time of the adverse NRA rulings has aroused sharp reaction from Coast to Coast. There is not any doubt that vast numbers of citizens are disturbed because they caught from the Administration the light implication, intended or unintended, that the Constitution must not get in the way. General Washington foresaw such situations regarding the Constitution. "But let there be no change by usurpation," he urged; and then gave his commanding reasons—"For though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

¶ The Constitution provides specifically and sufficiently for its own amending. The American people have not hesitated to vote an amendment, nor to repeal an amendment, when in their considered judgment this course was just and right. But popular thought, popular reverence, have invested the Constitution with a sanctity no truly wise men will lightly invade. Times are changed, vastly changed. But somehow the people feel such changes may even call less for Constitutional change than for Constitutional affirmation. "And whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken—But on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder."

Boston Mayor Should Resign, Curley Says

Mansfield Again Attacked by Governor at His Press Conference

Boston Today—*also sees*—Mayor cancel engagements and prepare case for asking end of Curley's political career—Salem Mayor blames strike outbreaks on mill owners' neglect to advise him of shipments — Dorchester and Roxbury protest proposed higher gas rates—Missionaries report they are out of the "red."

Curley—He Proposes That Mansfield Resign

Governor Curley today heatedly declared that Frederick W. Mansfield could serve Boston best if he resigned as Mayor. This assertion came in response to the Mayor's request yesterday for resignation of E. Mark Sullivan as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Governor's statement, made in the obvious warmth of the current controversy between himself and the Mayor, asserted, "I believe that the people of Boston could be best served by Mayor Mansfield's tendering his resignation, for the Mayor should have ordinary intelligence and a reasonable degree of honesty."

The Governor reiterated his stand behind Mr. Sullivan, plainly indicating he had no intention of obeying the Mayor's request for a new Finance Commission chairman.

Declining to comment on charges made against his administration by State Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

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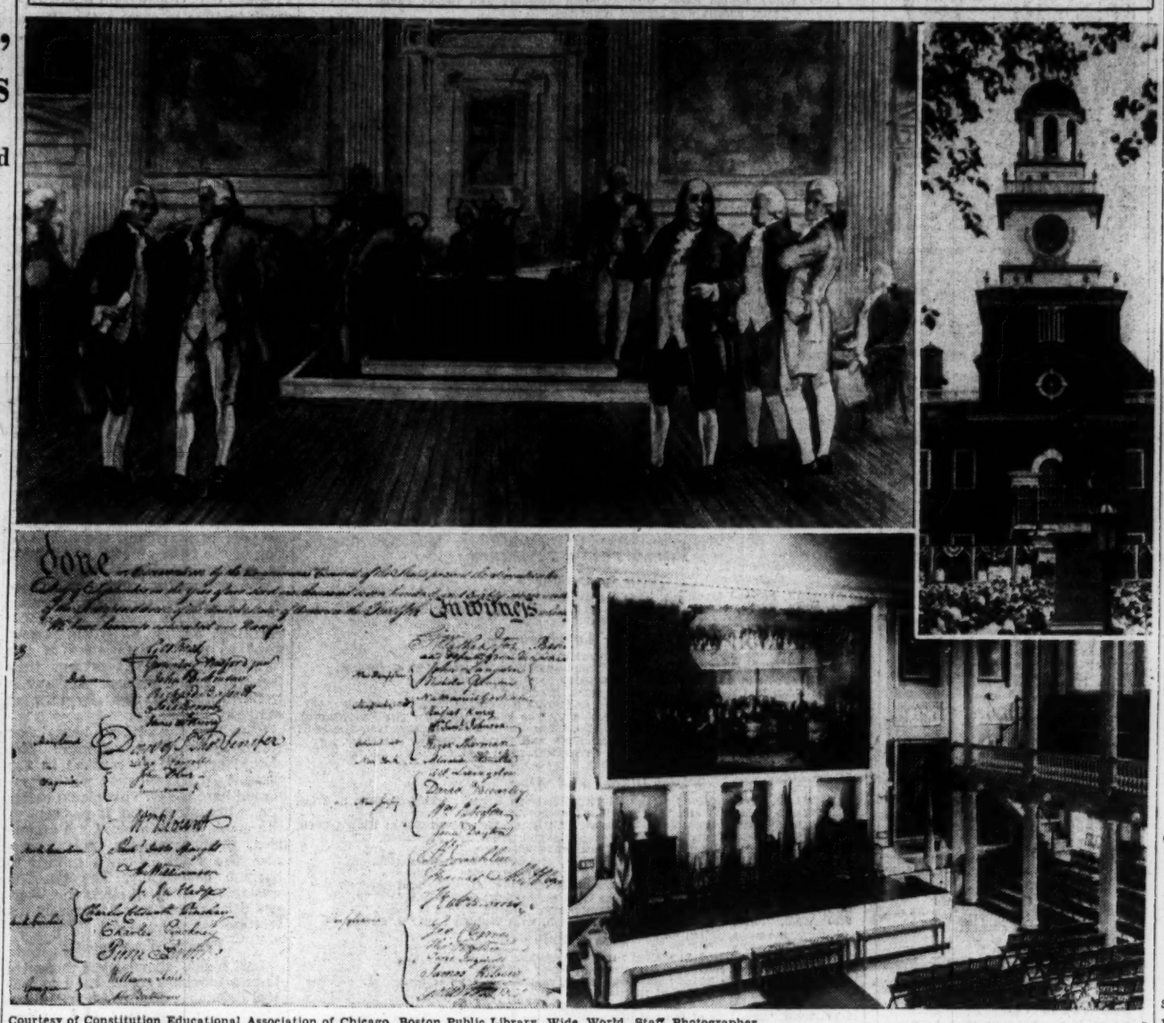
Where the United States Founded Its Basic Law



Courtesy of Constitution Educational Association of Chicago. Boston Public Library. Wide World. Staff Photographer

Fathers of the Republic Looked Well to the Future

Upper Left—Painting of the Signing of the Constitution; Part of the Border of an Illuminated Copy of the Constitution Owned by the Constitution Educational Association of Chicago, Ill. Lower Left—Reproduction of the Signatures of the Signers of the Constitution. Upper Right—Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Where Constitution Was Born and Signed. Lower Right—Interior of Faneuil Hall, Boston

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 17

Italo-Ethiopian—Rome Will Negotiate

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Italy will accept the conciliation committee report on its dispute with Ethiopia as a "basis for negotiations" if that report is "reasonable," the Associated Press was today informed by the Italian delegation to the League. The pronouncement from Rome of "no compromise" does not preclude further negotiations, the delegation said.

The committee, meanwhile, was reported close to completion of its compromise plan, which is expected to be whipped into a definite draft tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the naval mobilizations of both Britain and Italy were hastened.

London: "Precautionary" was the word used by official sources to describe the Mediterranean concentration, following a Cabinet meeting this morning. The British public has not been informed as yet, every effort being made to avert misinterpretation and panic.

Gibraltar: Five of Britain's largest battleships and four destroyers suddenly turned up here today, having last been heard of during the assembly for home fleet maneuvers. A boom was thrown over the south entrance to Admiralty Harbor, similar to that at Malta and to the practice boom to be set out back home at Plymouth harbor on Thursday.

Portland, Eng.: Only a skeleton fleet lined up here today for the annual naval maneuvers.

Rome: Italy's naval commanders in the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Red Seas were today ordered to assume fighting trim. By decree of Premier Mussolini, their units are to reorganize to protect the shipping lanes. Informed quarters assumed that this measure was taken to anticipate possible sanctions. Government quarters, however, continued to scout the theory that sanctions would or could be applied.

Experts prepare report: Page 1.

Chaco—Paraguay Remobilizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The Chaco peace negotiations are today further disrupted by word that Paraguay has mobilized all men between the ages of 18 and 22. While Paraguay claims this is merely the organization of a "peace army," diplomats are clearly concerned. Ever since the peace conference suspended its session in mid-August, daily recriminations have been exchanged by the former belligerents.

The two generals of the armies are said to be determined to prevent a fresh outbreak of war. But political and domestic conditions back home in both countries are in high confusion. Should this lead politicians to seek a diversion in the form of renewed hostilities—an oft-used expedient in Latin America—they might find themselves in direct conflict with their army leaders.

Strikes—Soft Coal and Longshore Demands Pressed

The strike roster for the day:

Soft Coal: Negotiations at Washington between Appalachian operators and union leaders today moved toward the sixth crisis in six months. Workers, backed by the Guffey Act, remained in deadlock with operators, backed by constitutional challenges of that act.

Longshoremen: Workers' delegates from docks between Portland, Maine, and Norfolk, Va., assembled in New York to draft new wage and hour schedules. These are to be presented to the International Mercantile Marine on Friday.

Balloons—Polish Team Nears Record

WARSAW (AP)—Aeronauts studying scattered reports from the twenty-seventh Gordon Bennett international balloon race believed they saw a Polish team blowing for a record today.

The "Kosciuszko," piloted by Frank Hynak and navigated by Wladyslaw Pomaski, seemed to be still in the air at 1:15 p. m. (The last balloon was cut loose Sunday at 5.20 p. m.)

The American bag, "U. S. Navy," piloted by Lieut. Raymond F. Tyller and navigated by Howard P. Orville, came down in west Russia, 300 miles from the starting point in Warsaw.

Voting—Fights Led by Quezon, Tammany, New Deal

Local Elections—An Associated Press bird's-eye view:

Manila, P. I.: Scattered returns from many provinces are held to indicate the election of Senate President Manuel Quezon as president of the yet uncreated Philippine Commonwealth. Mr. Quezon carried Manila by an overwhelming vote. Some violence broke out, despite precautions. One fatality is reported.

New York: Factional struggles for the control of districts, on which Tammany and the Republican organization base their strength, brought

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Constitution Day Rallies Defenders; Hoover Warns of Trend to Dictator

Boston Hears Democratic Leaders Plead for Support of Constitution

Waive Partisanship

Democrats and Republicans, meeting in Boston's historic Faneuil Hall, today, joined in the nation-wide Constitution Day demands for closer adherence to the ideals of American democracy embodied in the Constitution.

And for the moment it appeared to the packed-in audience behind those historic walls as though widely divergent party lines had suddenly converged in complete justification of the Constitution as the one instrument for safeguarding the well-being of the people.

But in Boston, as well as in the dozen or more major Constitution Day meetings held throughout the country, the theme of the program unavoidably developed severe criticisms of the "New Deal," giving the 148th anniversary celebrations of the signing of the Constitution a distinct Republican tinge.

Swinging promptly into action at 2 p. m., the Boston program, pivot for national celebrations, sounded the keynote of Constitution Day, the intent and purpose of which was to call public attention to the document drawn up by an inspired group of patriots and ratified in 1788.

On the platform were Walter J. Kohler, former Governor of Wisconsin; William R. Pattangall, former Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court and an outstanding Democrat; Fred G. Clark, national commander of the Crusaders and John Henry Kirby, southern Democrat and chairman of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution.

Curley Speaks Later

At 8 p. m. Gov. James M. Curley will speak, with James M. Beck, former solicitor general of the United States, and Albert C. Ritchie, former governor of Maryland.

The small Faneuil Hall auditorium this afternoon was jammed and hundreds of persons lined the streets around the building listening to the loudspeakers transmitting the addresses to overflow throngs. The crisp September air crackled with exhortations to "study the Constitution, its liberalities and soundness of principles as the basis for the solution

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Philadelphia Politics Swamp Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 17

ONLY a brief ceremony in the birthplace of the Constitution—Independence Hall—commemorated the 148th birthday of the historic document in Philadelphia.

Because Constitution Day is also primary election day in a bitter political fight for the mayoralty of the Quaker City, no municipal celebration marked the day, as in previous years.

With a few words—public speeches are forbidden in Independence Hall—the Philadelphia branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, which organization claims to have inaugurated the celebration of Constitution Day in 1917, laid a wreath in Constitution Hall, the room in which the memorable document was devised and signed.

Democrat Backs Republican Plea To Aid Basic Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Chicago tried, in common probably with other cities of the United States, to keep politics and partisanship out of its celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution—but apparently, at least under present circumstances, it just can't be done.

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts, Democrat, and former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, Republican, shared the stage at the Union League Club last night in a double-barreled defense of the nation's fundamental document. But Mr. Ely, although a Democrat, is far from being a new-deal supporter, and both speakers managed to turn their eulogy and defense of the document into a frank and direct criticism of broad administration policies.

Mr. Lowden's name has been mentioned in discussions of possible Republican presidential candidates, and Mr. Ely has been referred to as one to think about in looking for a good Democratic standard bearer.

It is thus remotely conceivable that these two might oppose each other in a presidential campaign. And in view of these facts the nonpartisan or bipartisan nature of the gathering might seem to be emphasized.

But the speeches of the two men might have been prepared by the same person, so much did they resemble each other in their consideration of the Constitution and the New Deal.

No outstanding Democrats were present. In fact no so-called Roosevelt Democrats took part, either in this observance or today's general

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Former President Points to Gradual Sapping of Human Rights

Says Danger Is Real

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—Former President Hoover asserted in a Constitution Day address here today that some activities of the Federal Government "are of the same sort of first sappings of human rights that have taken place in other lands."

"Liberty never dies from direct attack," Mr. Hoover declared as the conclusion of 20 years' experience in serving his country at home and abroad dealing "with the backwash of war and revolution."

"No one will dare rise tomorrow and say he is opposed to the Bill of Rights," he said. "Liberty dies from the encroachment and disregard of its safeguards. Its destruction can be no less potent from ignorance or desire to find shortcuts to jump over some immediate pressure.

Road to Dictatorship

"In our country, abdication of its responsibilities and powers by Congress to the Executive; the repudiation by the Government of its obligations; the centralization of authority into the Federal Government at the expense of local government; the building up of huge bureaucracies; the coercion or intimidation of citizens, are the same sort of first sappings of human rights that have taken place in other lands. Here is the cause of anxiety and concern to the thinking citizens of the United States. . . ."

Men throughout the world, he declared, are in despair, "surrendering their freedom for false promises of economic security."

Brands Ideas as Mistaken

He branded as false the idea that sacrifice of personal freedom can add to the economic efficiency, gain economic security, "find a single job" or "give a single assurance in old age."

A shaft aimed at the growing centralization of governmental powers was contained in a declaration that "liberty is safe only by a division of powers and upon local self government."

The former President denied that respect for the safeguards contained in the first 10 amendments to the Constitution can be regarded as a "fetter upon progress."

"It has," he said, "been no dead hand that has carried the living principles over three centuries.

Although stating "new invention and new ideas require the constant remolding of our civilization," he declared the nation's fundamental law can be changed and the functions of government adjusted from time to time "to restrain the strong and protect the weak" without violence to the principles of freedom which the Constitution safeguards.

[Full text of Mr. Hoover's speech: Page 4.]

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Aloisi May Confer With Eden And Laval Away From Geneva

Rome's "No Compromise" Communiqué Explained As Not To Have Precluded Negotiations; Sanctions Seen Inevitable If Intransigeance Continued

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GENEVA, Sept. 17—The Italian delegation to the League of Nations informed the Associated Press tonight that if the League Council's report on the Italo-Ethiopian situation is reasonable, it will be made the basis for negotiations by Italy.

This was considered of the utmost importance in view of Saturday's Italian communiqué, which declared Italy would not accept a compromise. An Italian spokesman said the words "no compromise" used in the Rome communiqué did not eliminate the possibilities of negotiations.

He explained that if there were some points in a plan for the assistance of Ethiopia, reported agreed upon by the League's special committee, which were found acceptable to Italy, there were no reasons negotiations should not be undertaken.

Such negotiations, he suggested, might be entered into with certain members of the League Council, such as Premier Pierre Laval of France and Anthony Eden, the British Minister for League affairs.

The announcement given to the Associated Press by the Italians was understood to have been made also to various delegates to the League of Nations.

May Move From Geneva

The possibility of a conference among Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, M. Laval, and Mr. Eden elsewhere than in Geneva was not excluded by the assembled statesmen.

These suggestions were immediately received in informed quarters as ocnstituting a basis for optimism.

The announcement was made following a report that the Italo-Ethiopian committee of the League had reached an agreement upon the fundamentals of a plan for the collective assistance of Ethiopia.

Not Done Yet

Premier Laval, one of the members of the Council's Committee of Five, told the Associated Press following a meeting of the body: "It cannot be said we have finished our report."

Immediately afterward, the Committee went into a private session to discuss financial and economic questions concerned with the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

Another committee meeting will be held tomorrow, at which time it was said a definite report will be drafted.

Sanctions Loom As Experts File Geneva Report

Technical Council Planned to Be Established With Ethiopia's Consent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 17—Though many subjects which would normally be regarded as highly important are before the League, the prospect, now imminent, of an Italo-Ethiopian conflict is so heavily fraught with incalculable perils for the League, for Europe, for relations of white and black races, that nobody displays much interest in anything else.

If Benito Mussolini rejects the findings of the Council's Committee of Five which met this morning to receive the report carefully elaborated by its experts, then it is difficult to see how sanctions can be averted.

Sanctions Privately Opposed

It is with no lightness of heart that as the critical moment inexorably arrives this conclusion is reached. Britain has rallied the members to fresh declarations of fidelity to the Covenant, but it would be wrong to assume that there is desire for the application of Article XVI. If it is invoked it will be against the whole weight of private opinion of the delegates who nevertheless cannot logically escape the consequences of the League procedure.

The experts, it is understood, agree that there should be nominated by the Council technical councillors approved by the Negus of Ethiopia. But it has not been considered the business of the experts to indicate the nationality of these councillors and unless the diplomatic negotiations give additional assurances to Italy it wouldn't appear that Premier Mussolini will receive satisfaction on this point.

Italy in Good Position

There is indeed no desire to minimize the privileged position of Italy as established not only before but since the League's foundation. Nor are the territorial concessions by the Negus to Italy of such a character as

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Japan Challenges Canada's Action Against Dumping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Japan's Foreign Office has issued a statement which, while conciliatory, does not tend to remove the present obstacles to trade, it is said here. Rather it appears to be a challenge of certain statements and claims of the Canadian Government which the latter believe are just. The controversy arose over Canada's imposing of the dumping duty again Japanese goods manufactured in Japan with depreciated currency and cheap labor. Japan retaliated by placing a 50 per cent surtax on Canadian imports, which Canada declared to be in direct violation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of commerce and navigation and would result in the treaty being canceled if Japan did not discontinue this discriminatory treatment.

Japan's attitude is that imposition of the dump duty is not only an infringement of the most-favored-nation treatment, but even if it is within the treaty rights the imposition should be limited to the extent to which Japanese goods have been affected favorably by the declined exchange rates which, it claims, has not been the case.

Japan suggests that Canada should follow the example set by the United States in its protective measures, the standard of living being approximately the same in both countries. The latter, it is pointed out, has not imposed any exchange compensation duty on Japanese goods and the trade relations of the two countries have been developing smoothly through a measure of control exercised by Japan on a few items of its exports.

Il Duce Again Warns Sanctions Mean War; Doubts British Motive

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP) — Premier Mussolini warned the world again last night, the newspaper Le Matin reported in a published statement of Il Duce from its Rome correspondent, that sanctions against Italy by the League mean war — and the danger of recasting the map of Europe."

"Understand me well," Il Duce was quoted as saying, "we will never commit an act of hostility against any European nation but if an act of war is committed against us there'll be war."

"Italy does not want it," the statement in Le Matin continued, "but she is not afraid of it. But those who will have loosed the catastrophe will bear the responsibility before history.

"Does France, whose efforts I recognize are in the main friendly toward us, desire these sanctions? That is all we wish to ask here, for I realize she is in a delicate position.

"But for others, let them fully realize that sanctions mean running the risk of re-making the map of Europe."

Questioning the "disinterestedness" of Britain's motives, Il Duce said:

"We consider it monstrous that a nation which dominates the world refuses a small morsel of land under the African sun."

Saying that every assurance had been given to Britain that her interests in Ethiopia would be safeguarded, Premier Mussolini asserted, "but the interests for which she enters into opposition against us so sharply are other interests, and she does not say so."

Emperor Will Refuse 3-Power Protectorate If League Suggests It

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie told the Associated Press today that if the League of Nations recommends a tri-partite protectorate of Ethiopia he will reject the suggestion outright.

"As a member of the League of Nations," said the Emperor, "Ethiopia will never permit another member or other members to dominate her, whether in the form of a protectorate, a mandate, or any other guise.

"Our absolute sovereignty and independence must be preserved inviolate. That is final."

Boston Day... Mayor, Mansfield, Salem, Gas Rates...

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday, and also refusing to make a statement relative to Mayor Mansfield's announced drive to end his political career, Governor Curley said that in his view the issues were strictly between the Mayor and the Finance Commission.

It was the Mayor's contention that recent Finance Commission blasts against his administration had been inspired by the Governor, who sought, the Mayor said, to force him to end the city legal department probe into profits made during the Sumner Tunnel land takings. This contention precipitated the current fight between the State House and City Hall.

Mansfield—Primes Gun For Big Shot at Curley

This was a big day in the career of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. He arrived at his City Hall office, canceled a scheduled radio talk for 11 a. m., and sent word to the Constitution Day committee that he might not be able to attend ceremonies in Faneuil Hall at 2 this afternoon.

Pencil in hand, the Mayor mapped out a speech which he planned to give over Station WNAC at 9 tonight. In this speech he will fire one of the opening salvos in his announced campaign to end the political career of Gov. James M. Curley. That he would indict the Governor on charges of interfering with Boston municipal affairs and seek to impale him on imputations growing out of the East Boston tunnel land taking affair (said to involve Curley friends) was a foregone conclusion. Details of what he might charge were known only to the Mayor himself.

The feud began when the Mayor asserted that the Governor had asked him to curtail the city's investigation of the land taking profits, and that when he had refused the Curley-appointed Finance Commission had issued sniping reports condemning the Mansfield administration.

It was interesting to note today that the Mayor and Governor come from opposite political schools. The Mayor was a candidate sponsored by the Good Government Association and has expressed antipathy to the whole system represented by the Governor who grew up in a politically rough and tumble atmosphere.

With his speech tonight and his recent statements the Mayor has taken up the gauntlet to oust Governor Curley. Observers expect an interesting affray. Just what form Governor Curley's reply might take was a matter of speculation today. He is noted for doing the unexpected.

He has swept up behind political foes ever since he was a serious-faced young drugstore clerk back in the gay nineties.

Lowell—He Declines To Accept Mayor's Proposal

It was in scholarly and precise terms that A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard University, today declined to accept Mayor Mansfield's suggestion that he form a non-partisan committee to investigate recent Finance Commission reports. The Mayor, in asking Mr. Lowell to serve, pointed out that the citizens of Boston would welcome a report in which they might have confidence.

Mr. Lowell declined on the ground that such a committee would not have the power to summon witnesses and seek evidence, hence could not render an authoritative report.

His letter said:

I have just received your letter with its suggestion that I should "name a committee of Boston citizens" to examine into the charges "of apparent corruption in the various departments of the City of Boston" under your administration, but without legal authority to summon witnesses and examine them under the pains and penalties of perjury, and to require documents both from the administrative officers of the city and others—to me it seems that such a committee would be unable to discover malfeasance if there were any; and therefore would be unable to make any authoritative statement that there is none.

Feeling, therefore, that such action as you suggest would be useless I regret that I cannot avoid declining your request.

Salem—Textile Strike Seems No Nearer an End

Salem strikers continued their quiet, sullen picketing today outside of the Pequot Mills plant, following last night's outbreak. According to observers, workers are "becoming fed up" with the self-imposed idleness which has now lasted for six weeks.

Hope of immediate conciliation seemed slight, however. Until the feud between Mayor George Bates and union chiefs can be patched up, there is seemingly no one to bring the representatives of workers and employers together. Mayor Bates called the action of Wilfred Levesque, business agent of the Independent Sheeting Works of America, and his followers in calling a strike at this time "needless and stupid."

Mr. Levesque has charged that Mayor Bates is trying to obtain "political glory" from the strike. He charged that the Mayor had refused to sit in on a joint Salem-Peabody council meeting.

Yesterday's disturbance in which tear gas was brought into play could have been avoided, said the Mayor. "We have told the mill officials to notify us when trucks are going in and out so that we can increase the police guard at the mill. They did not do this and there were only two or three policemen on duty at the time. Hence the disturbance.

"But this is a quiet strike," the Mayor said. "There have been few instances of violence. The strikers are taking care of themselves for the most part, though they are being fed by the city in a few extreme cases."

Mayor Bates, who acted successfully two years ago as conciliator in a similar strike, declared that if the workers were to go back under the arrangement offered by the company, they would receive a greater hourly wage rate than had been effective in 1932. The company has announced an average wage reduction of 12 per cent throughout its plant. However, it is designed to effect only upper bracket earners.

Brookline—Financial Condition Reported Good

Brookline was probably vindicated today in the eyes of the State as a highly favorable report of its financial condition lay on the desks of the town selectmen. It was sent yesterday by Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts.

The report also brought to a satisfactory conclusion one phase of a feud which has long existed between Governor Curley and State Representative Philip G. Bowker—satisfactory for Mr. Bowker, at least.

Early in April, the Governor ordered an investigation into the town's accounts for the period Jan. 1, 1934, to April 6, 1935. This was in answer to demands by the Brookline representative that the state comptroller supply him with detailed information regarding the expenses incurred by John P. Feeney, the Governor's special counsel, in the removal proceedings against Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, Joseph Joyce Donahue and Charles Moorfield Storey as members of the Boston Finance Commission.

The information was denied.

Gas—Hearing on Proposed Rate Rise Open

Spirited opposition to proposed increase in local gas rates was manifested before a Department of Public Utilities hearing today. Protests from scores of individuals against the new rate schedule sought by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company were registered.

Representative Thomas F. Dorgan of Dorchester, charged that the gas company really didn't expect to gain an advance in rates but was merely "shadow boxing" in order to prevent a mandatory cut.

A petition said to be signed by 5000 Dorchester residents claimed the petitioners wouldn't be able to pay the new rates, and besought the commission to decide against allowing them.

Members of the Roxbury Worker's Club threatened to remove their meters should the increase be permitted.

Unemployment—New Compensation Board in Office

Governor Curley today instituted the administration of Massachusetts' new unemployment compensation commission by swearing in Judge Emil E. Fuchs, Robert J. Watt, and former Gov. Frank G. Allen as members of the commission. Judge Fuchs' salary was placed at $6500 yearly and salaries for the other two at $6000.

The oath was administered in the Governor's office. He urged the men to get the unemployment insurance plan into operation on a scale large enough to guarantee its continuance independently of the Federal Government's social security plan. This was suggested, he said, because the national plan was under fire and faced a Supreme Court opinion.

The state plan provides for contributions from both employee and employer. The funds are to be administered by the Commonwealth.

Governor Curley predicted today that the commission will grow in size until it is comparable with the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Watt announced that he will continue as secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Helen Jepson to Make Film

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—Another famous singer has come to Hollywood to cast her lot, at least temporarily, with the cinema. Helen Jepson, Metropolitan opera singer of New York, has been signed for a picture, the plot for which has not been selected.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"MACBETH" (Plymouth). Gladys Cooper, Philip Merivale, Kenneth MacKenna, Alexandra Carlisle. 8:30.

"STEVEDORE" (Repertory). By Paul Peters and George Sklar. Presented by Boston New Theater Players. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Going Highbrow," with Guy Kibbee and Zasu Pitts. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Front Page Woman."

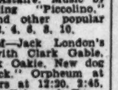
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Gay Deception," with Francis Lederer and Frances Dee. Written by authors of "The Pursuit of Happiness" and "Manhatten Romance." Fenway, 2:30, 4:56, 7:35, 10:08. Paramount, 10:35 a. m., 1:23, 4:09, 6:56, 9:43. Gracie Allen and George Burns in "Here Comes Cookie."

FINE ARTS—"Nell Gwyn." British production with Anna Neagle as "pretty, witty, Nellie," and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as King Charles II. 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:40, 9:40. "Miles of the Ocean." Friday, Saturday, "In a Monastery Garden," technicolor settings to Ketelby's music. "Mickey Plays Papa." Tomorrow: Jan Kiepura, Polish tenor, in English musical romance, "My Song for You."

BOSTON—"Superspeed." Norman Foster as a young inventor evading the snares set by a giant automotive trust. Thrilling outboard motor race. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Stan Kavanaugh, expert in pantomime and juggling; Sophie Tucker.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Music by Irving Berlin, including "Piccolino," "Cheek to Cheek," and other popular numbers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jack London's "Call of the Wild," with Clark Gable, Loretta Young and Jack Oakie. New dog star, St. Bernard "Buck." Orpheum at 9:50 a. m. Both theaters at 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50. "The Voice of Experience." "Pitcairn Island." Thelma Todd-Patsy Kelly comedy. "The Misses Stooge."



METROPOLITAN — Bing Crosby in "Two for Tonight," with Joan Bennett and Mary Boland. Song numbers include: "Without a Word of Warning," "I Wish I Were Aladdin," and "Two for Tonight." 11:29 a. m., 1:32, 4:44, 7:36, 10:28. Stage: Major Bowes's Amateur Radio Winners. Helen Denison with the Elida Ballet. Sevitzky conducts orchestra in "Aida" selections.

MODERN—"Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney.

TREMONT—"Les Miserables," and "Lightning Strikes Twice." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Jalna." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Every Night at Eight."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The 39 Steps." 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "Lady Tubbs."

UNIVERSITY—"The 39 Steps" 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Lady Tubbs."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Village Blacksmith," color novelty; Ted Husing in a musical. "Excuse My Gloves"; "Scotty Finds a Home," color cartoon; "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—First meeting of season. Speakers: Osbon W. Bullen, president of Boston Credit Men's Association; Otto Kiessling, assistant director of University Extension, State Department of Education. Hotel Bradford 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—By Judge Emma Fall Schofield: "Everyday Laws." Music by ERA Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:45

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW"—Presented by Boston ERA Civic Theater, Carlton Adams, director. Free. Community Center, Saugus, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Peruvian Textiles, 11 a. m.

ERA LECTURE TOUR—Free. Meet at main door of Museum of Fine Arts. Lecture by Mrs. Sayward on "Life in Ancient Egypt." 2.

ROTARY CLUB—John A. Seaverns of Wellesley, speaks on insects. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Arturo De Filippi, tenor.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WAAB, Chicago Civic Opera Orchestra concert.
9:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
9:30 WBZ, National Constitution Day Committee; address, Albert C. Ritchie, from Faneuil Hall.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg and Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus and concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Address, Daniel C. Roper, "Forward With the Constitution."
10:30 WAAB, "Ici Paris"; musical program from Montreal by the Canadian Radio Commission.
11:30 WAAB, Addresses from I. O. O. F. convention, Atlantic City.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Pan - Americans:	Baseball game.....	Sporting Matinee.
5:15	Agricultural reports..	soloist; orchestra.	Baseball school...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Boston Civic Or-	"Jack Armstrong".	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	chestra concert..	Vocal trio.....	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	"Supper Show".....	News; Eve. Tattler	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Features; news...	Sport Comment...	J. Farrell, songs..
6:30	News; features.....	Speaker; soloist...	Nature League....	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Male quartet.....	Rines Or.; soloists	Russian music.....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service .....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	Reports; feature..	Frank L. Belgrano
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	Popular vocal.....	Vocal program....	V. Verrill; orch...
7:45	Band concert.....	Strange Facts.....	Boake Carter, news	Coast Guard talk.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Reisman's Orch.;	"Lavender and Old	Little Symphony
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	comedy; soloists.	Lace": soloists...	Orch.; soloist....
8:30	"Welcome Valley"	Wayne King and	Dramatic Inter-	Chicago Civic
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch....	his orchestra.....	lude: orchestra...	Opera Orchestra.
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls:	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Mayor Mansfield...	"Witch's Tale";
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	Benny Fields.....	Gluskin's Orch....	dramatic sketch..
9:30	Address, Albert C.	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	"Cubanettes"; ....
9:45	Ritchie, Boston.....	chestra; contest..	his Pennsylvani-	News Service.....
10:00	Roy Shield and his	Studio Party with	ans; Col. Stoop-	Eddie Elkins and
10:15	novelty orchestra...	Sigmund Romberg	nagle and Budd..	his orchestra.....
10:30	WBZA Players, from	Address, Daniel C.	Dramatized news..	"Ici Paris"; solo-
10:45	Springfield studio....	Roper	Spotlight Revue...	ists; orchestra....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Talk, Sen. Thomas
11:15	Dorsey Orchestra....	Sports; music....	Murphy's Orch....	CBS dance music..
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	NBC dance music.,	Morey Pearl and	I. O. O. F. conven-
11:45	his orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	his orchestra.....	tion speakers.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "Concert Miniatures"; concert orchestra.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, Spotlight Revue: light opera and musical comedy; soloists; orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:45 WEEI, Mercado's Mexican Fiesta Orchestra; vocal soloist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, "Observations of the Current European Scene": Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.
7:30 WAAB, "He, She and They": concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous": Jane Williams; Phil Duey; Men About Town; Ricci's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgar's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Guy Robertson, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jim Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The Flood Is Rising"; network drama.
10:00 WBZ, "The Venutians"; popular orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, "The Life of Samuel Johnson"; sketch based on Boswell's biography.
11:15 WAAB, "The Ethiopian Situation," John H. Shaw, First Consul General of Ethiopia

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Are Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Overcast with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday; probably with occasional showers; moderate southeasterly winds.

Maine—Cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday; slowly rising temperatures; rain in the interior Wednesday.

Other New England States—Cloudy, probably showers, tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing southeast and south winds becoming fresh and overcast weather tonight; probably showers late tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	64	Minneapolis	62	84
Bermuda	78	88	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	68	88	New York	60	64
Denver	56	88	Norfolk	64	88
Helena	52	64	Philadelphia	58	66
Jacksonville	72	84	St. Louis	70	90
Kansas City	64	78	San Francisco	64	86
Los Angeles	64	88	Washington	54	66
Miami	76	82			

A—8 a. m. Sept. 17.
B—Maximum Sept. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:37 p. m., height, 11.0 feet.
Wednesday, 4:04 a. m., height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:22 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Peaceful Ending To Textile Dispute In R. I. Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17—Prospect that conciliation might triumph in time to avert a threatened statewide strike in Rhode Island developed today.

A spokesman for the United Textile Workers of America declared that a peaceful settlement of the differences between the Wanskuck Woolen Company and its 2200 workers might take place by tomorrow. He said that the situation was neither as complex nor as violent as it has been pictured.

Conciliators Carl E. L. Gill and Leander J. Harding, of the Textile Labor Relations Board, were meeting with Senator George P. Metcalf, one of the Wanskuck directors, this afternoon. Tomorrow the two government men will try to bring into the open the compatible elements in the opposing arguments at a second meeting with workers' representatives.

Merely Postponement

While laborers awaited patiently the work of the conciliators, it was recalled that the meeting tomorrow in which the viewpoints of both labor and employer will be represented is merely a postponement of the conference planned for the latter part of May. But the invalidation of the NRA on May 27 brought negotiations to an abrupt halt.

The present difficulties arise neither over hours, wages nor working conditions. The workers and their organizer, Joseph A. Sylvia, merely want to assure themselves of the right to organize. At present they feel that the Wanskuck company is jeopardizing this right by forming company unions.

Whether the labor bargaining clause in the Wagner-Connery Bill should or could be invoked in the present disagreement was questioned here today. This clause states that when more than 50 per cent of the employees in a plant are organized, their employers must recognize the right of such groups to bargain collectively. The question was raised as to whether the Wagner act affected local or merely interstate labor questions.

Presented Arguments

Last night, labor leaders presented their arguments before the two federal delegates. Joseph Anderson was present to represent the unions. Specific charges were brought against Senator Metcalf and the Wanskuck concern during the session.

Textile trades councils in North Smithfield, North Providence and Olneyville, as well as the Rhode Island Textile Council, have approved a resolution condemning Senator Metcalf for his alleged antipathy to labor. These labor units also have approved a protest strike to affect every woolen and worsted plant in the State provided a satisfactory agreement is not reached.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Macbeth"

CROSBY GAIGE'S production of "Macbeth," second item of his touring repertory, had its first public performance on the evening of Sept. 16, at the Plymouth Theater in Boston. Like the "Othello" that had preceded it, this "Macbeth" was distinguished for its method of staging, its scenic investment and its costuming. With little cutting, and with all the scenes of the witches and even that of the murder of Lady Macduff included, the performance fell easily within two and a half hours.

If settings and speed of action were the only requirements of Shakespearean tragedy, this would have been a satisfactory production. But "Macbeth" is more than a melodrama. Its subtle character studies lend it universality, and its story is embodied in some of the world's most lovely poetic imagery. No amount of scenery, costumes and theatrical action, therefore, will realize the Shakespearean genius. For such realization, there must be acting of a special order, and a musical delivery of lines.

It is said that Mr. Gaige and his company have intended to give us a modernized Shakespeare. A commendable purpose, no doubt. Audiences of today might well welcome a production which minimized the fustian of the sixteen hundreds and gave us characters whose like we might find next door. But that result is not accomplished by stressing the melodrama at the expense of character drawing and poetic beauty. If players have not immersed themselves in their roles, or are unable, for want of experience in the Shakespearean style, to project their conceptions, what becomes of the tragedy and the poetry?

Gladys Cooper, the Lady Macbeth, has been reported as saying in an interview that she approached her Shakespearean parts without preconceptions based on traditional methods, because she had never seen "Macbeth" played and had witnessed only one performance of "Othello." This might have been an excellent preparation for playing Desdemona and Lady Macbeth, if the actress had herself penetrated deeply into the characters. But Miss Cooper, although she made a pleasing enough Desdemona, was tentative and insecure as Lady Macbeth. She missed both the significance and the cadences of some of her most pregnant lines.

As a typical instance take the famous response to Macbeth's "If we should fail?" The possibilities of that "We fail?" are limitless. But Miss Cooper slurred it over so that a listener who had not the lines in mind could hardly have heard the words at all. She did much better with the sleep-walking scene, but she by no means got its full value. Something may be allowed her on the ground of a first performance of the part; but Miss Cooper has a great deal of home work to do.

Philip Merivale's difficulty seemed to be not so much a failure to grasp his role as an imperfect presentation of his conception. He recognized the complex and conflicting elements of Macbeth's character—integrity assailed by evil thoughts, nobility undermined by ambition, resolution weakened by moral doubts, despotism haunted by fear and conscience—but he did not fuse these into a whole man. He did not gain our sympathy for Macbeth because he did not make us believe in him. His failure was due in large measure to his personal technique of acting, to his mannerisms, to a delivery alternating abruptly between dynamic extremes. There was too much Merivale to permit of a Macbeth.

Jerome Lawler drew a believable portrait of Malcolm. Kenneth MacKenna was responsible for the most moving moment of the performance when his Macduff heard of the slaughter of his family. Charles Francis was a satisfactory Banquo; but the stage management should either throw him into shadow or substitute a light for his figure in the banquet scene.

Some of the offstage sounds will have to be re-studied, and the exhibition of Mr. Merivale's head on a pike could well be spared. Both these effects stirred laughter in the first-night audience.

L. A. S.

Mayor Mansfield
Tuesday Night, 9-9:15
WNAC and Yankee Network
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GRAVENSTEIN APPLES		4 Lbs	15c
SEEDLESS GRAPES		2 Lbs	15c
RED TURBAN SQUASH		3 Lbs	10c
NATIVE BEETS		2 Large Bunches	9c
NATIVE CELERY		Bunch	10c
NATIVE CARROTS		2 Bunches	9c

KRE-MEL PUDDINGS		3 Pkgs	10c
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SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR		44 oz Pkg	27c
DUFF'S GINGER BREAD MIX		Tin	23c
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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

out more than 9000 police to guard the primary polls today. Intimidation was to be instantly stamped out, on order of the police commissioner.

Philadelphia, Penna.: New Deal reforms in the state constitution overshadowed all else here today. Voters went to the polls to decide on the plea of the State's first Democratic administration in six years, for authority to put through social and economic reforms.

Trenton, N. J.: Repeal of the state sales tax dominated the Republican primary here.

Tariff—Benefits to Germany Ordered Withheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Treasury yesterday ordered all customs collectors to withhold from Germany the benefits extended to other nations through the reciprocal tariff agreements, commencing Oct. 15. On that date, the German trade treaty—automatically including Germany in any favors granted to other nations—expires by German request.

This order was not taken to indicate a retreat from the traditional policy of equal tariff treatment to all nations. Germany, it was emphasized, has made overtures for a new treaty. Proposals of Secretary Hull are now in Berlin. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether this unequal treatment for Germany—invoked because Germany had been discriminating against American trade—would be permanent or merely temporary.

Income Tax—Federal Payments Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The third annual installment of income taxes brought the Government $221,018,000 in the first half of September—representing a $60,000,000 increase over the similar period last year. The increase was said by Treasury officials to be well above estimates.

Chicago: Income-tax payments in the Chicago district increased 63 per cent for the first nine and one-half months of this year over the same period of last year.

Soviets—Parachute Kite Climbs 3250 Feet

MOSCOW—The Soviet parachute kite, designed for eventual stratosphere trips, has completed its first successful trial. It went up 3250 feet yesterday, reports the Associated Press, carrying four tons of cargo.

This extraordinary contrivance is nothing more than an ordinary freight parachute, re-rigged to act like a kite. The lead is attached further toward one side, and the other free side balloons outward, controlled by loose ropes.

To complete the novelty of the picture, subsidiary parachutes are attached to the main one. They give more lifting power and can be detached, if individuals or loads are to be sent below separately. The device is expected by its makers to reach 30,000 feet.

China—Greets First U. S. Ambassador

NANKING, China (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson presented his credentials today to Lin Sen, President of the Republic, as the first United States Ambassador to China.

"I come here," Mr. Johnson said in a brief address, "to rededicate myself to the task of furthering and maintaining friendly principles of mutual and sympathetic understanding, which I hope will continue to characterize the relations between the peoples of our two countries."

Stamps—Boulder Dam Issue Sells Sept. 28

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A purple postage stamp with an airplane scene of the Colorado River gorge will be issued this month, to commemorate the completion of Boulder Dam.

The new stamp, which is to be the same size as the current special delivery issue, but arranged vertically, will first be offered for sale at the post office in Boulder City, Nev., on Sept. 28 and will be placed on sale at post offices throughout the country starting Sept. 30. The initial printing will consist of 50,000,000 stamps, the Post Office Department announces.

Road Maps of the Air Completed For 87 Important Routes in U. S.

The giant task of checking the Federal Government's "road maps of the air" to be certain that their data confirms what is seen on actual flight, has just been completed by the Bureau of Air Commerce, Eugene L. Vidal, its director, announced last week.

The flights were undertaken to bring up to date the vast amount of information included in the series of 87 airways strip maps which are being published for airmen by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Unlike automobile road maps which can be easily secured at no cost from most filling station racks, the airways section maps cost about 40 cents. They are printed for the Bureau by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Charts in Circulation

Forty-eight of the charts are now in circulation. The preliminary drafts of the others are being corrected in accordance with the findings of the flight checks, and it is anticipated that all will have been printed and made available to airmen by the middle of November.

Under an allotment granted by the Public Works Administration to speed up the charting program and make all of the units available years in advance of the time they would have been finished under the regular program, the Bureau of Air Commerce and the Coast and Geodetic Survey began work on a large scale in November, 1934. At that time 22 of the 87 sections had been issued.

The flight-checking organization which flew over all the territory covered by the new maps consisted of nine crews, each comprised of a pilot and a mechanic assigned by the Bureau of Air Commerce and a flight check observer from the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Flew 3922 Hours

In checking the locations of airports, air navigation aids, geographical features, landmarks and major obstructions to air navigation as shown on the preliminary compilations of the charts, the checking crews flew 3922 hours, covering approximately 400,000 miles without accident. Since the charts cover all of the United States, they had to fly over every type of terrain from deserts below sea level to the highest mountain ranges. In California a crew checked the mapping of Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level, and of Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States.

The checking crews operated in 45 states and the District of Columbia, and the only territory over which they did not fly was that which had been flight checked before the augmented program was begun. Two hundred airports and landing fields were used at various times for temporary bases. In some regions where airports were far apart, operations had to extend as far as 200 miles from the field used as a base.

Each of the sectional aeronautical charts represents an area of 6 degrees longitude by 2 degrees latitude, or approximately 325 miles east-west and 150 miles north-south and is printed on a sheet about 40 by 20 inches in size. It shows political boundaries, cities and towns, geographical features, railroads, and highways in black and color, and such features as airports, and air navigation aids, which are particularly significant to airmen, are superimposed in red.

* * *

Aerial traffic along Great Britain's famed route to India grows by the proverbial "leaps and bounds." Now comes the announcement that beginning Sept. 24 Imperial Airways is doubling the service on the London to Singapore section of its great Empire route to Australia. Actually this move is an extension to the twice-weekly London-to-Calcutta service to the great East Indian metropolis.

The increase in air travel between England and India warranted in last January the doubling of the London to Calcutta service. The growth of passenger and air mail traffic east of Calcutta provides British businessmen with more accommodating departures than ever from London to the Far East.

U. S. Guidebook Projected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Government's plan to set 6500 writers to work discovering America was outlined yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins. Out of it, Mr. Hopkins said, would come a guide book to aid persons in traveling in the United States. The book will be published as a work relief project in five volumes. One volume each will be devoted to the Northeast, the Southeast, the north middle western states, the Southwest and the Pacific coast.

Wood and Yankee Ingenuity Rout Depression in Vermont Town

"Green Mountain Men" of 1935 turn their natural resources into practical uses and make the nation woodware conscious. Stowe is now held up as an outstanding example of rural industrialism in the nation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOWE, Vt., Sept. 17—Here in this tiny community, as, perhaps, in no other spot in the United States, the depression has been routed.

This local defeat of the forces of the nation-wide depression was accomplished by "The Green Mountain Men" of 1935. Stanchly sticking to their economic guns and Yankee ingenuity these Vermonters have made a "go" of private industry in their own community.

They have adapted their natural resource products to their trade. They have made the nation "woodware conscious." By showing the people of this country that Vermont maple and birch may be used for everything from parcel handles to chopping bowls, cake plates, and even butter shapers they have brought home-made relief to Stowe's citizenry and to the neighboring town of Moscow.

Outstanding Example

Even President Roosevelt in 1934 picked Stowe and its woodware industry as the outstanding example of rural industrialism in the nation. He was particularly impressed with the fact that the revitalization of Stowe's butter-tub and wood-box industry was not accomplished by federal relief.

Fred E. Smith, Gale Shaw and Craig and Wayne Burt took the depression by the horns when the tub factory burned to the ground. They did not move from the community and accept the positions as managers of other wood-making concerns offered them. They stopped, farmed a bit, and thought a lot.

They had wood in abundance right at their doors. They had water power flowing down the river in front of their houses. They had grit. They did not take the attitude of "what was good enough for my father is good enough for me."

New Adventure

But they took the inventive and ingenious heritage of their pioneer forefathers and set forth on a new adventure. They became woodworkers on a large scale. The trials were strenuous. Floods, the depression itself, and even fire strode across their path.

Nevertheless these men knew wood. They knew what the possibilities of woodware were. Thus was born Stoware Inc., known in millions of American and foreign kitchens.

Woodworkers at the Stoware plant point to the Vermont Birch and Maple as unsurpassable. They insist that the heavy winters and pleasant summers breed a stanch and hardy product—one that may be processed into a handy and yet beautiful utensil.

As an example breadboards are made of curley birch, bird's-eye maple, or black cherry. They are decorated by hand in the "studio" store of the factory. Hardwood chopping bowls, extra-thick for hard usage, cheese boards, potato mashers, parcel handles by the hundreds of thousands, and even enameled rolling pins are among their stock.

Did Some Figuring

When an order would come to Stoware Inc., which seemed impossible to fill because of lack of machinery or other facilities—the duo of Fred Smith and Gale Shaw would sit for a few evenings before their New England fireplaces and "figure."

That figuring usually resulted in the invention of a new machine which manufactured the desired article. Money was "hired" from the banker and the machine installed. Today, it is boasted, they can "whittle" anything by machine.

So successful have these woodworkers been in their venture that they have brought the town up out of a depressed state; they have given increased employment to their neighbors; they have inspired other homewood industries in the towns of Stowe and Moscow, and they have through the increased business raised the rating of the post office from third to second class.

In the purchase of wood for the Stoware products the local farmers and landholders have profited handsomely. Good prices have been the policy. The finished products, in turn, have been higher priced—but the market has increased each year in the urban centers.

More Than 40 Employed

Twenty-six men were hired at first. Now more than 40 are employed with the possibility of more in the near future. A new warehouse has been built. The residences have been renovated. Today the basements are stocked with vegetables necessary to carry the families over another cold winter.

According to Fred Smith, citizens of this community "just wouldn't be licked." They realized that industry in their small town in correspondingly small units had a distinct advantage for them over widespread industry in the big cities. They had the far-seeing vision of men with courage, and with a weather eye cocked for the future.

Thus today, in the towns of Stowe and Moscow, the homes of woodware, in the center of the maple sirup and sugar country, life is peaceful, safe, and people are optimistic. Business totals in the hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. This year business has increased.

But it was not the hundreds of thousands of dollars these Green Mountain men sought. "We want security, and that's all," they say. And today they have it!

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Gale Shaw. Upper Center—Factory at Stowe, Where the Problem of Unemployment Has Been More Satisfactorily Met Than in Any Other in the United States. Upper Right—Fred E. Smith. Lower Left—Display of Stoware, Made at Stowe, Vermont. Lower Right—Memorial Building and Post Office at Stowe

Brass Industry Shows Steady Improvement

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Business conditions here, especially in the brass industry which is centered largely in this city, are better than a year ago, factory officials reported as the result of a survey.

Radio Audience to Hear Roper on Constitution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and a Roosevelt Administration leader, is prepared to go on the radio tonight with an address entitled "Forward with the Constitution."

Beyond the title of Mr. Roper's address (at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time) there is no advance word of its contents, although it is assumed it will give an Administration viewpoint in the constitutional debate.

Irrigation Project To Reclaim Desert Near Yuma's Door

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—The Government is about to spend $20,000,000 for bringing Colorado River water to 150,000 desert acres right at the very door of Yuma. The first $2,000,000 has already been transferred from the President's work relief fund to the United States Bureau of Reclamation for starting work on Unit No. 1 of the vast Yuma-Gila project. Later, if the bureau's plans are carried out, additional millions will be spent to reclaim three other units for a total increase of 585,000 acres in Arizona's farm lands, nearly all in Yuma County.

Regardless of whether the project is ever carried out in its entirety, Unit No. 1 is going through. So Yuma, already enjoying a small boom from the building of the All-American Canal, just across the Colorado in California, is looking forward to years of uninterrupted prosperity while that $20,000,000 is being expended for construction and while the settlers on those 150,000 acres are causing the desert to bloom.

Within the triangle are 139,000 acres of irrigable land, but the only irrigation it has ever known is the scant rain, and it has never felt the plow. The soil is mostly a sandy desert loam covered with cacti, mesquite and palo verde and catclaw trees, and other typical growth of the region. Frost is almost unknown, especially in the southeast corner where the best soil is found.

That choice soil totals 39,000 acres. Government experts have pronounced it ideal for grapefruit, oranges, dates and other semi-tropical fruits such as are grown in the near-by Yuma Valley; also for winter vegetables such as lettuce, carrots and cauliflower.

Peace and Defense Upheld by Veterans Of Foreign Wars

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17 (AP)—War veterans, all of whom have served the Stars and Stripes abroad, heard war described yesterday as a "mad international racket for profit," and pledged their efforts to world peace at the opening session here of the thirty-sixth annual encampment of the United States Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Peace rang out as the guiding theme of the convention, which drew veterans and their families from every state in the union.

The delegates cheered lustily as their commander-in-chief, James E. Van Zandt of Altoona, Penna., clasped hands with Admiral Isamu Takeshita, chief of a delegation repsenting war veterans of Japan.

Commander Van Zandt and Admiral Takeshita both made stirring appeals for closer co-operation between the veterans of Japan and the United States to "give the world a lesson in the basic principle of international peace."

The veterans acclaimed Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, when he branded war an "international racket," and asked to "let us be done with the kind of national defense that is conceived to reward a few manufacturers and salesmen, while heavily burdening the many."

The North Dakotan also urged enactment of a bill, now before Congress, which would cause a rate of 98 per cent to prevail upon all incomes in excess of $10,000 per year, as a means of taking the profit out of war.

The convention keynoter, Judge Arthur H. Day of the Ohio Supreme Court, advised that the "best and surest means of avoiding war" is an adequate national defense.

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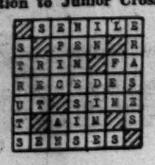

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Is he away at school or college this Fall? If so, remember after a hard-won football game, a tough exam successfully passed, or perhaps a fraternity initiation, that telephoned congratulations from you will sound pretty good to him.

And if he is late with his laundry, remiss with his letters, or if you have a question or uncertainty for him to clear up, remember that no matter how many miles away he may be, he still is as near as your telephone.

AND THAT Daughter

If she is away at school, too, or travelling, or visiting, the voice of her mother or dad is going to sound mighty good to her, many times. A triumph in dramatics, a well-written composition, a sorority election, call for personal words of praise.

Or she may encounter situations and problems a little beyond her depth. Encourage her to telephone home when such needs arise. Let her be sure that, although she may not be able to see you, she will never be beyond the sound of your voice.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Members of Both Parties Plead With Americans to Support the Constitution

Democrats and Republicans Plead for Preservation Of Liberty by Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

of all problems inherent in government and business."

The justification of the Constitution now, as at the time of its adoption, according to Mr. Kohler, is in the possibilities it affords for achieving the well-being of the people. This well-being and the means of achieving it, he held, are more widely diffused, and equality of opportunity more closely approximated, here, than anywhere else in the world.

Temporary dislocations, however distressing, Mr. Kohler added, should not lead the nation into overlooking the advancement already made under the principles of sound democracy.

"Latterly, there has been agitation for fundamental changes in that Constitution, its distribution of powers and the checks it sets up against arbitrary uses of power," he continued.

I refer, not to the open attacks of outspoken radicals, but to the guarded maneuverings of men who profess democracy rather than autocratic views.

"It is impossible to regiment the economic life of this country without interfering a little more and a little more, until the whole field or a great part of it is covered. The ultimate result is a federally prescribed monopoly and the loss of individual rights such as the Constitution is supposed to safeguard."

Following Mr. Kohler on the stage, Mr. Pattangall took the occasion to assail the present administrative policy in Washington.

Calls Attack Insidious

He referred to the "insidious and dangerous effort to destroy the great work of the Philadelphia convention of 1787. Having gained the ear of the unthinking multitude, the Administration," he said, "is preaching the doctrine that veneration of the Constitution is a form of superstition, outmoded by a creation of modern thinkers."

The Maine Democrat agreed that the conveniences of a modern era have outmoded those of colonial days. But the value of orderly government which the patriots reverenced through risking their lives for it, he said, foresaw the sound and orderly development of the nation.

"It has recently been stated, the former justice declared, "that our nation has undertaken a new order of things, toward which it will progress under the framework and spirit of the Constitution. An analysis of the progress made thus far is not indicative of this new order of things."

Another outstanding Democrat, John Henry Kirby, followed Mr. Pattangall's line of reasoning that the Washington Administration was "making a line of indirect attacks upon the Constitution."

"Should the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Administration," he said, "be adopted, a dictatorship would be inevitable." This, he said, would be tyranny.

GOP Women Hear Party Chairman In New Deal Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—In this city where the first Congress under the Constitution assembled and the first President was inaugurated, national politics took the forum in Constitution Day observance today when Republican women from 20 states heard Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, swing their two-day national conference into a stinging attack on the New Deal.

While they were voicing their homage to the nation's 148-year-old organic law with discussions on "the liberty that we walk in terror of losing" at the Women's National Republican Club, the city's observance of the day was going forward on City Hall Plaza, near the site where George Washington took the oath of office, with all major veteran groups and many patriotic societies joining in exercises that had for finale a pageant of the nations.

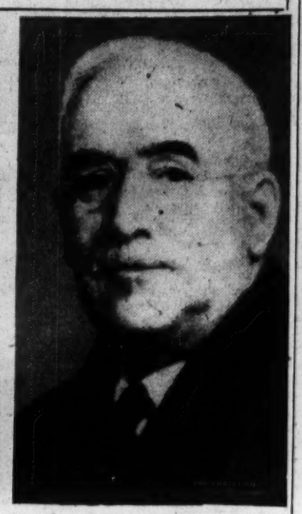
Mr. Fletcher characterized the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments as "the great charters of individual liberty." These constitutional provisions, with their declarations for "individual rights and liberties," were, he declared, the bulwarks against failure and disaster in popular government in America.

Other speakers at the concluding session of the women's conference were Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon and Mrs. Robert L. Hoyal, new director of the women's division of the Republican national committee, in addresses that were likewise anti-new deal philippics.

Upholders of Fundamental U. S. Law

Harris & Ewing
Walter J. Kohler
Former Governor of Wisconsin

By a Staff Photographer
A. R. Giroux
Chairman of Boston Meeting



William R. Pattangall
Former Chief Justice, Maine Supreme Court

Hoover Fires Gun for Constitution

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—Following is the text of former President Hoover's Constitution Day speech here today:

In the 12 minutes which I occupy in this discussion I shall refer to but one phase of the Constitution in its many bearings upon national life—that is the Bill of Rights.

Today the Constitution is indeed under more vivid discussion than at any time since the years before the Civil War. The background of that issue was Negro slavery, but in the foreground was the constitutional question of states' rights and in the final determination was the fate of the Union.

Again, the Rights of Men

The aroused interest of today is again the rights of men. Today the issue is the rights of the individual in relation to the Government; this, too, involves the fate of the nation. If for no other reason, this discussion has been forced upon us because new philosophies and new theories of government have arisen in the world which militantly deny the validity of our principles.

Our Constitution is not alone the working plan of a great federation of states under representative government. There is embedded in it also the vital principles of the American system of liberty.

That system is based upon certain inalienable freedoms and protections which not even the Government may infringe and which we call the Bill of Rights. It does not require a lawyer to interpret those provisions. They are as clear as the Ten Commandments.

Among others the freedom of worship, freedom of speech and of the press, the right of peaceable assembly, equality before the law, just trial for crime, freedom from unreasonable search, and security from being deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, are the principles which distinguish our civilization.

Herein are the invisible sentinels which guard the door of every home from invasion or coercion, of intimidation and fear. Herein is the expression of the spirit of men who would be forever free.

No Sudden Discovery

These rights were no sudden discovery, no overnight inspiration. They were established by centuries of struggle in which men died fighting bitterly for their recognition.

Their beginnings lie in the Magna Charta at Runnymede 570 years before the Constitution was written.

Down through the centuries the habeas corpus, the petition of rights, the declaration of rights, the growth of the fundamental maxims of the common law, marked their expansion and security.

Our forefathers migrated to America that they might attain them more fully. When they wrote the Declaration of Independence they boldly extended these rights.

Guided by Bitter Lessons

Before the Constitution could be ratified men who feared a return to tyranny, whose chains had been thrown off only after years of toil and bloody war, insisted that these hard won rights should be incorporated in black and white within the Constitution—and so came the American Bill of Rights.

In the hurricane of revolutions which have swept the world since the Great War, men, struggling with the wreckage and poverty of that great catastrophe and the complications of the machine age, are in despair surrendering their freedom for false promises of economic security. Whether it be Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, Communist Russia, or their lesser followers, the result is the same.

Liberty Is Flouted

Every day they repudiate every principle of the Bill of Rights. Freedom of worship is denied. Men go to jail or the gallows for honest opinion. They may not assemble for discussion. They speak of public affairs only in whispers. They are subject to search and seizure by spies and inquisitors who haunt the land.

The safeguards of justice in trial or imprisonment are set aside. There is no right in one's savings or one's own home which the Government need respect.

Here is a form of servitude, of slavery—a slipping back toward the Middle Ages. Whatever these governments are, they have one common denominator—the citizen has no assured rights. He is submerged into the state.

Here is the most fundamental clash known to mankind—that is, free men and women, co-operating under orderly liberty, as contrasted with human beings made pawns of dictatorial government; men who are slaves of despotism, as against free men who are the masters of the state.

Even in America, where liberty blazed brightest and by its glow shed light on all the others, it is besieged from without and challenged from within. Many, in honest belief, hold that we cannot longer accommodate the growth of science, technology and mechanical power to the bill of rights and our form of government. With that I do not agree. Men's inventions cannot be of more value than men themselves.

Better to Keep Liberty

But it would be better that we sacrifice something of economic efficiency than to surrender these primary liberties.

In them lies a spiritual right of men. Behind them is the conception which is the highest development of the Christian faith—the contention of individual freedom with brotherhood. From them is the fullest flowering of individual human personality.

Those who proclaim that by the machine age there is created an irreconcilable conflict in which liberty must be sacrificed should not forget the battles for these rights over the centuries, for let it be remembered that in the end these are undying principles which spring from the souls of men.

Fault Is Not in Principles

We imagine conflict not because the principles of liberty are unworkable in a machine age, but because we have not worked them conscientiously or have forgotten their true meaning.

Nor do I admit that sacrifice of these rights would add to economic security, or would find a single job or would give a single assurance in old age. The dynamic forces which sustain economic security and progress in human comfort lie deep below the surface. They reach to those human impulses which are watered alone by freedom.

The initiative of men, their enterprise, the inspiration of thought, flower in full only in the security of these rights.

Have Stood the Test

And by practical experience under the American system we have tested this truth. And here I may repeat what I have said elsewhere.

Down through a century and a half this American concept of human freedom has enriched the whole world. From the release of the spirit, the initiative, the co-operation, and the courage of men, which alone comes of these freedoms, has been builded this very machine age with all its additions of comfort, its reductions of sweat. Wherever in the world the system of individual liberty has been sustained, mankind has been better clothed, better fed, better housed, has had more leisure.

Above all, men and women have had more self-respect. They have been more generous and of finer spirit.

Scoffers Show Ignorance

Those who scoff that liberty is of no consequence to the underprivileged and the unemployed are grossly ignorant of the primary fact that it is through the creative and the productive impulses of free men that the redemption of those sufferers and their economic security must come.

Any system which curtails these freedoms and stimulants to men destroys the possibility of the full production from which economic security can alone come.

These rights and protections of the Bill of Rights are safeguarded in the Constitution through a delicate balance and separation of powers in the framework of our Government. That has been founded on the experience over centuries including our own day.

Liberty is safe only by a division of powers and upon local self-government. We know full well that power feeds upon itself—partly from the greed of power and partly from the innocent belief that Utopia can be attained by dictation or coercion.

Nor is respect for the Bill of Rights a fetter upon progress. It has been no dead hand that has carried the living principles of liberty over these centuries.

Without violation of these principles and their safeguards we have amended the Constitution many times in the past century to meet the problems of growing civilization.

Attempt to Seize Power

We will no doubt do so many times again. Always groups of audacious men, in government or out, will attempt to consolidate privilege against their fellows.

New invention and new ideas require the constant remolding of our civilization. The functions of government must be readjusted from time to time to restrain the strong and protect the weak. That is the preservation of liberty itself.

We ofttimes interpret some provisions of the Bill of Rights so that they override others. They indeed jostle each other in course of changing national life—but their respective domains can be defined by virtue, by reason, and by law. And the freedom of men is not possible without virtue, reason, and law.

Liberty Stands Alone

Liberty comes alone and lives alone where the hard-won rights of men are held inalienable, where governments themselves may not infringe, where governments are indeed but the mechanisms to protect and sustain these principles. It was this concept for which America's sons have died on a hundred battlefields.

For 20 years in the service of my country at home and abroad I have dealt with the backwash of war and revolution. I have had poignant duty to observe the beginning and the march of forces which lead to the overthrow of liberty in many lands. I have known the men who fought bravely to save humanity from these catastrophies. I have one conclusion from it all.

Real Menace to Liberty

Liberty never dies from direct attack. No one will dare rise tomorrow and say he is opposed to the Bill of Rights. Liberty dies from the encroachment and disregard of its safeguards. Its destruction can be no less potent from ignorance or desire to find shortcuts to jump over over some immediate pressure.

In our country, abdication of its responsibilities and powers by Congress to the Executive, the repudiation by the Government of its obligations, the centralization of authority into the Federal Government at the expense of local government, the building of huge bureaucracies, the coercion or intimidation of citizens, are the same sort of first sapping of safeguards of human rights that have taken place in other lands.

Washington's Warning

Here is the cause of anxiety and concern to the thinking citizens of the United States. George Washington in his farewell address warned:

> One method of assault may be to effect, in the form of the Constitution, alterations which may impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine that which cannot be directly overthrown.

Yet every form of constructive progress can be developed within the spirit and safeguards of the Bill of Rights. That is the only foundation upon which progress may be permanent. All other foundations are the sands of disaster.

The nation seeks for solution of many difficulties. These solutions can come alone through the constructive forces which arise from the spirit of free men and women.

The purification of liberty from abuses, the restoration of confidence in the rights of men, from which come the release of the dynamic forces of initiative and enterprise, are alone the methods through which these solutions can be found and the purpose of American life assured.

New Deal Opponents Lead in Criticisms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 17

IT WAS noticeable that most of today's addresses were delivered by Republicans or other New Deal opponents, and that members of the Administration remain silent or preferred to remind the public that the Constitution could be changed by legal means if the occasion arose.

Mr. Hoover, speaking from San Diego, warned Americans against "surrendering their freedom for false promises of economic security."

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, on the other hand at a press conference, charged Republican Administrations with being more concerned with the property-right clauses of the Constitution than with the Bill of Rights.

Crashes Double Costs

Automobile accidents on North Carolina highways during the last six years have cost the State $180,000,000, it is estimated, substantially more than the cost of government during that period.

Constitution Day Rallies Its Nonpartisan Defenders

(Continued from Page 1)

program. Gov. Henry Horner declared the day officially Constitution Day in the State and commented appreciably on the document, but Mayor Edward J. Kelley of Chicago made no proclamation nor comment, and neither has he indicated his intention to join the main festivities at the Chicago Stadium tonight.

Mr. Ely and Mr. Lowden both emphasized that the controversy over the Constitution really resolves itself into a question of state's rights. The traditional split on this issue between Republicans and Democrats is, of course, no longer clearly defined, and the chummy agreement of these two members of the opposite parties, on the need to maintain state's rights and fight further federalization, stressed consolidation of opinion on this matter in such a way as to obscure interparty lines, but it also points to the development of the growing rift within one of them.

"Shall we re-allocate the powers now divided between the Federal Government and the state governments?" asked Mr. Ely, the Democrat. "That is the real controversy of the present day."

"Are the state's indestructible," asked Mr. Lowden, the Republican. "Around that issue the battle rages."

The fundamental similarity of the views of these two men also is illustrated in their comments on the matter of constitutional change by amendment.

"The greater danger I think lies in the flank attack," said Mr. Lowden. "Under the guise of amendments, those who direct this flank attack seek to change the essentials of our form of government.

"The amendment now proposed, changes the very nature of the Constitution fundamentally. Why may not the same method be employed where other vital parts of the Constitution are involved?"

"Will they give the legislative branch of the Governm nt," asked Mr. Ely, "the power now held by the judicial division? If this should be done and the action of the recent session of that body is any indication of future conduct, it would not be long before the destruction of the rights of property and the depletion of the pocketbook of the taxpayer and the end of liberty for the individual.

"A constitutional change," said Mr. Ely, "dedicating to federal authority the right to carry out a planned economy for the control of agriculture, mining and industry, affects every act of our daily existence, except sleeping and walking. It is a scheme which makes the Federal Government the master of our souls."

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Netherlands Solid on Gold, Queen Says in Throne Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Neth., Sept. 17—The Netherlands will remain on the gold standard and strengthen her defense forces, according to Queen Wilhelmina's throne speech here today at the opening of Parliament.

Speaking just after the bank rate was raised to 6 per cent, the Queen emphasized that neither currency depreciation nor going off gold would benefit the community as a whole. Equilibrium must therefore be brought about in the only way left, namely, reduction of expenses, the Queen said.

Meanwhile, commerce is to be relieved of some of the present obstructions by gradual abolition of the quota system. Industry, shipping and agriculture are all to be stimulated through government action.

Although the international situation gives no special cause for anxiety as far as the Netherlands is concerned, the Queen declared, defense forces are to be enlarged. She expressed hope that the League will be successful in solving the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Measures are to be taken against private armies, the Throne Speech indicated. Although no particular body is specified, it is understood the Queen was referring to National Socialist "Party Guards."

Throughout the Netherlands Queen Wilhelmina's address had been eagerly awaited. Her statesmanlike handling of the July ministerial crisis is still fresh in the public memory.

The Roman Catholic members in the Second Chamber no longer agreed to the retrenchment plan and social economy policy of Dr. Hendrik Colijn's Government. Dr. Colijn resigned.

There followed a run on the florin, and all Europe wondered if the Netherlands would follow its neighbor, Belgium, off the gold. After Prof. Dr. P. Aalberse, the Roman Catholic leader had failed to form a Cabinet, Queen Wilhelmina recalled Dr. Colijn, who quickly succeeded in forming an extra-parliamentary cabinet on a broad basis, which it is hoped will receive the cooperation of the Roman Catholics.

Queen's Act Admired

The quick solution of the July ministerial crisis was due to the urgent desire to put a stop to speculations in the florin, which followed Dr. Colijn's resignation. It caused a heavy drainage of the gold stocks of the Netherlands Bank. More than 200,000,000 florins ($136,000,000) gold left the vaults of the bank in a week or so, reducing the gold coverage from 75 per cent to 65 per cent. The legal coverage has to be maintained at the 40 per cent level. Soon after the cabinet crisis was over, gold flowed back again.

Dr. Colijn's present extra-parliamentary Cabinet is practically unchanged. The Department of Economic Affairs was split up in two. One became the Department for Trade and Industry, under Prof. H. C. J. H. Gelissen, Roman Catholic advocate of industrialization and Minister for Economic Affairs in the previous Cabinet. The other department is for agriculture, under Dr. L. N. Deckers, a Roman Catholic who was formerly Minister of Defense. The only new addition to the Cabinet is Dr. M. Slingenberg, Minister for Social Affairs, who is a Radical.

Meanwhile Dr. Colijn expects that co-operation of Cabinet and Parliament will prove possible. Otherwise—as Netherlands' Premier recently openly declared—he would not have accepted the task. It may be assumed that the measures providing for a recovery in the financial position of the state will be adopted without too much delay.

The Netherlands Government is well aware of the fact that it cannot compel the world to change the policy of trade restrictions which it has followed during the last few years. All the Government can do is to attempt to neutralize as far as possible the detrimental effects of tariff measures adopted by other countries.

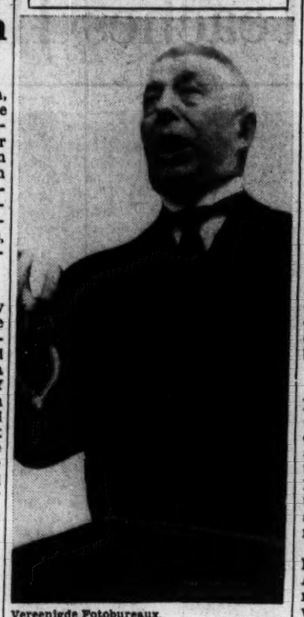
This it has done by means of an extensive system of quotas on behalf of the home industry, by granting energetic support to agriculture, cattle-breeding and horticulture, as well as by supporting other branches of economic life. With that object hundreds of millions of florins had to be found by the Netherlands over and above the ordinary taxation levied.

Industrialization Issue

The much discussed industrialization question is being investigated by Dr. Gelissen. This problem has many sides, all of which need thorough consideration. The earning capacity of new industries has to be studied, and also the effect reduced imports would have on exports, now that all countries do not wish to buy more from the Netherlands than the Netherlands buys from them. Immediate results are therefore not expected, although both the plan and the investigations are being dealt with energetically.

Meanwhile, the Government clings to the gold standard. It will continue to defend the florin to the uttermost. In the recent words of Dr. Colijn, "The fate of the florin is in the hands of the Netherlands people themselves. If they remain calm, nothing can happen that will endanger its gold parity."

Veteran Premier



Vereenigde Fotobureaux, Amsterdam

Dr. Hendrik Colijn
Again Guiding Netherlands Government

Delaware Company Seeks to Invalidate Utility Holding Act

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16 (AP)—Contending the measure is unconstitutional, "arbitrary, unreasonable and capricious," trustees for the American States Public Service Company today asked the Federal District Court here to rule invalid the utility holding company law enacted by the recent Congress.

The suit was the first court fight undertaken against the act. It was filed in the names of J. B. Whitworth and F. Donald Fenhagen, trustees for the company, which, the action stated, controls or owns power companies in eight states. The firm is incorporated in Delaware but has headquarters in Baltimore.

John W. Davis, counsel for the Edison Electrical Institute and former Democratic presidential nominee, appeared as counsel for Fred Lautenbach, an intervening petitioner, also seeking to have the act declared unconstitutional.

The American States Company filed proceedings under 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act in June, 1934, and reorganization plans were instituted after the naming of the two trustees.

Two plans were suggested, both of which were said to contemplate formation of a new company which would acquire and own securities of the various companies controlled by the Delaware corporation.

Judge William C. Coleman set Sept. 27 for a hearing on the petition.

Sanctions Loom As Experts File Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

to find proper place in the document.

Then there is undoubtedly the question of transferring to Italian control parts of Ogaden, where Italians have in fact already installed themselves; and of placing peripheral territories which are peopled by unsubdued tribes under the charge of Italy. By general consent, Italy can do useful police work, especially in the vicinity of the frontiers.

For Diplomacy, Rather

But these arrangements—which would be compensated by concessions both by France and Great Britain giving Ethiopia free access to the sea through the French and British Somalilands—are held to be rather matters for diplomacy outside the League proper than for the Committee.

The last touches are being put to the documents by the full committee but even after there is complete agreement it will remain somewhat elastic. According to those in closest contact it is proposed not to give it a final aspect at present. It may be communicated orally and not officially and in writing to the parties.

Presumably, therefore, there will be room for discussion and consequently for changes.

Italy, in any event, has the opportunity of obtaining so much more than appeared possible a few months ago without running the risks of war, that it has no valid reason for its refusal.

On the other important question before the League — Memel — satisfaction is expressed that Lithuania has agreed to allow arbitration on questions arising out of application of the autonomy statute. It is felt to be of double importance at this critical juncture that the Memel election Sept. 29 should pass off without incident and the latest Lithuanian assurances are held to be helpful in this connection.

British-Indian Troops Move To Suppress Rebels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—Thirty thousand combined British and Indian troops are engaged in military operations for restoration of order among tribesmen known as the "Upper Mohmands" on the northwest Indian frontier.

These tribesmen constitute one of a number of groups of Muhammadans inhabiting 50,000 square miles of steppe and extraordinarily difficult mountains and gorges situated between Afghanistan and India.

Scene of Many Raids

This region, although within the Indian political border, is parcelled out into a number of territories entirely independent of one another and only controlled from Delhi to the extent that the Government of India does not allow raiding into the British-administered districts and requires that a specified trade route be kept open.

Tribesmen from time immemorial have raided along the Indian and Afghan borders. Each man carries a rifle and lives in a loopholed house which he has to be ready at all times to defend from forays of his neighbors.

In the present instance British intervention has been necessitated by the insurrection of a small section headed by a chieftain known as Haji ("Holy Man") of Turangzai. This Haji has been shooting down the neighboring tribesmen, who are under British protection and who had been engaged in repairing one of the roads which the Government of India maintains.

The largeness of the force has not been determined by the size of the recalcitrant clan, which can probably muster only a few hundred fighting men, but is dispatched in order to discourage neighboring tribesmen from joining hands with insurgents, by this showing of overwhelming strength.

Moving Over Nahkki Pass

It is understood here that Brig.-Gen. Claude Auchinleck—who has been commanding the Peshawar Brigade of the Indian Army for the past two years and has engaged in operations against the Upper Mohmands during much of that time—is preparing to advance over the Nahkki Pass.

The region of the military activity is said to be desolate, amid barren peaks. Its main importance is that it surrounds the Gandab Road. The tribesmen are reported holding Khazana Sar, a 5000-foot peak, from which they are sniping into the valley below. To stop this sniping howitzer shells are being used from the neighboring heights where the Indian Army has gained precarious footings after great effort. Small tanks have moved through the valley, creating great excitement among the natives who are seeing them for the first time.

Roosevelt Itinerary Begins to Shape Up

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned his thought today to his forthcoming western trip to be started about a week hence, and began to put his itinerary on paper.

While it appeared a stop would be made at the American Legion Convention in St. Louis, the only two stops as yet definite for the Pacific Coast trip were Boulder Canyon Dam nearing completion in the Colorado River and the California-Pacific Exposition at San Diego.

From San Diego in all probability the President will take a cruise on the Pacific. The chances are he will continue on through the Panama Canal for his return East. Meanwhile he is watching very closely the involved European situation.

Spanish Flier Greeted By Crowd in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 17 (AP)—Juan Ignacio Pombo was welcomed to Mexico City today by his fiancée, Señorita Maria Elena Rivero, and 5000 cheering compatriots who had awaited him since last May.

Although it required two airplanes and an unusually long time to make the flight from Spain, Pombo enjoyed the distinction of being the first Spanish aviator to reach Mexico in his own airplane. His compatriots cheered him heartily on his arrival, forgetting their disappointment and long wait of the previous day, when Pombo started from Vera Cruz but flew to Acapulco by mistake.

Rubber Union Elects Officers

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sherman H. Dalrymple, former member of the Marine Corps, will lead the newly-organized United Rubber Workers' International Union through its first year. He received the votes of 29 delegates to the constitutional convention. Thomas F. Burns of Chicopee Falls, Mass., received 19 votes and John House of Akron, president of the Goodyear local, received seven.

Der Führer Puts Unity of Germany Before Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 17—The outstanding impression left by the seventh Reich's National Socialist rally which closed at Nuremberg last night is that national unity based on "German blood" is the ideal to which everything must be sacrificed.

When the new law made the "Hakenkreuz" (Swastika) Germany's one official Reich emblem and the nation's flag, it was only giving outward expression to the National Socialist Party conviction that the party is now the state, observers hold.

Old Germany Revived

At a great display of armed force staged here (given twice during the day because of the public demand to see the show) Adolf Hitler said that the German army had come from the World War defeated but with its honor unscathed.

"The Old Germany is not dead," he said. "It merely rested and now it has arisen again in you."

The Reichsführer reviewed the troops, which emphasized motor progress as well as military prowess, and in his address to the soldiery, he appealed to them for discipline, strength of character, decency and hardness of physique. He told them: "Service under the colors has always been the highest honor in Germany. This service requires great sacrifices both from you, my soldiers, and from the German people. But we all make these sacrifices cheerfully."

Basic Philosophy

Herr Hitler's official speech at the closing of the Congress last night took the tone that the National Socialist Party had a program which it must enforce and would enforce because it was for the good of the nation. National Socialism in his view is the basic philosophical idea of existence and therefore of the organization of the German Reich as a National Socialist state.

This is the reason, according to Herr Hitler, that National Socialism is compelled to be intolerant. National Socialist "impatience"—which is really its sure consciousness of its responsibility and rightness—is not alien to the German character, he maintained, but, he added, "this is not the place to discuss what is or is not alien to the German nation, rather only what is beneficial to the nation." What benefits the whole must also benefit the individual, Herr Hitler added.

"On From Christianity"

Dealing with factors which had contributed to the creation of the German nation, Herr Hitler mentioned Christianity and monarchy. The world conception of Christianity had led German tribes, he states, to the conception of higher unity, while the ancient state idea of divinely-inspired kingship had produced stable national leadership. But the association of Christian confessions with parliamentary democracy had damaged Christianity and both the latter and monarchy had failed against "Jewish Bolshevism."

A parliamentary constitutional monarchy or a parliamentary democratic republic Herr Hitler found impossible for Germany and said that sooner or later they are bound to collapse.

Emphasizing the unity of himself as leader with the party, Herr Hitler declared, "The Leader is the Party and the Party is the Leader," adding, "just as I feel myself to be only a part of this Party, so the Party feels itself as only part of me."

Vienna Press Praises Hitler's Memel Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 17—A significant mark of the détente that is taking place in Austro-German relations is seen in the friendly comment by Government newspapers here on Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech.

The Government press emphasizes in particular that the Germans in Memel have serious reasons to complain and to express their gratitude to Herr Hitler for making himself an interpreter of German sympathies toward oppressed fellow-countrymen.

Regarding the new German legislation against Jews, the Reichspost merely says it is an "attempt at systematic solution of a burning internal problem with which National Socialism has been struggling. As to Germany remaining neutral in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute," the Austrian Government naturally heaves a sigh of relief at this assurance. Many people here believed that Germany would take the opportunity to swallow up Austria while Italy was engaged elsewhere.

Aberhart's Alberta Plan Based On Turnovers in 'Processing'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Social Credit can be briefly outlined as the establishment of a just price for goods, cultural heritage and a constant flow of credit, according to William Aberhart, Alberta's Social Credit Premier, who in an address here before members of the Canadian Club maintained that he believes his plan workable and able to provide for the citizens of Alberta the fundamental necessities of food, clothing and shelter through the system of monthly dividends.

The Social Credit Government of Alberta intends to maintain the credit of the Province at its highest level, he declared, and it is not going to repudiate its debts. Each step will be carefully considered, and before the first basic dividend is paid, the Government will know how it is going to proceed with the next move.

The basic dividend, which has been tentatively set at $25 a month, will be issued by the banks of the financial corporation which manages the business of the province and will be guaranteed by the total resources of the province, he explained, as he outlined the plan of operation for social credit. Each individual will have this basic dividend to spend each month, but it must be spent on basic purchases, food, clothing or shelter. As this amount circulates, a certain amount will be deducted and returned to the Government.

To start the first basic dividend issue on its way for one year will require the sum of $120,000,000, he estimated; but it is recalled the Province produced the sum of $180,000,000 last year in raw products alone.

There will be no confiscation of monies, he asserted, but the people who have the basic materials will be protected by the just price, while by the natural and increased turnover in the "processing" function, the Government will obtain sufficient wealth to permit the issuance of the basic dividend. For example, a bushel of wheat, originally valued at 50 cents, comes, in the process of hauling, shipping, storing and milling, to represent $2.50 in terms of loaves of bread. Under the present system 1400 gallons of gasoline are manufactured from approximately $100 of crude oil. With a tax of 7 cents per gallon on the gasoline, there would be an income of $108 in taxes on the $100 of crude oil.

Safer Roads Is Goal Of Motion Picture Underwriters Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, with headquarters at 1 Park Avenue, has just put out a motion picture that will have a nationwide showing in the interest of safe motoring. It is a graphic portrayal of the toll of fatalities in the streets and highways that is expected to bring home to automobile drivers that most of these accidents are preventable.

Announcement by the bureau stresses the view that no appreciable decrease in automobile accidents can be had until the force of intelligent and aroused public opinion lends itself to a national program of education, enforcement and engineering.

The picture dramatizes the killing of one person every 15 minutes by automobiles and the injury of another every 34 seconds in 1934. It will be distributed through offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in more than 220 cities. Each of these will have a trained operator who will show it before any group of interested persons. The same distributing network was used extensively by the Federal Housing Administration in national semipublic and private showings of its film to promote the better housing campaign.

The bureau also is releasing a second visomatic film entitled "Stop That Thief." This picture exposes the methods employed by unscrupulous person who pilfer the public purse by accident frame-ups, showing the methods of jury fixers, the ambulance chasers and instances of complicity involving unethical doctors and shyster lawyers who join the fringe of crime in their search for easy money.

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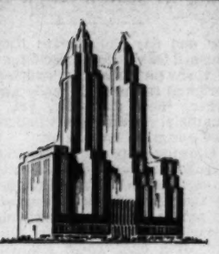

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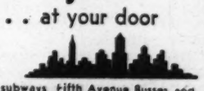

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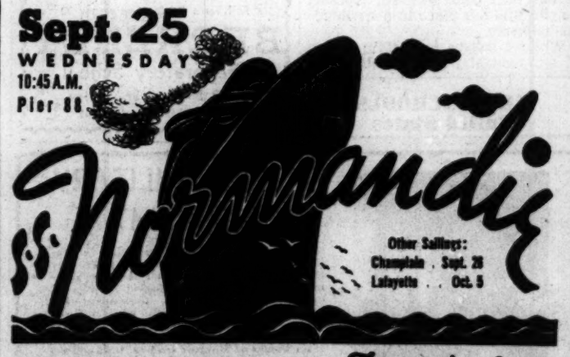

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Project Based on the Constitution

Citizenship Training in Junior High School History Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTITUTION DAY, last year, came during the second week of school, so I took that as an appropriate occasion for beginning the study of the United States Constitution in my junior high school history classes. This offered a splendid opportunity for the development of a student government project.

During the number of discussions on government, the pupils discovered that every group of people, even a class, needs some form of government. It was suggested that they, too, should have a constitution. All right, who should write it? The members of the group, of course. Yes, but just who? Well, who came to the Constitutional Convention in 1787? The leaders, those who had something to contribute, those who were vitally interested, those who were willing to sacrifice their time and energy for the benefit of the whole country.

The exciting problem then became to find out who were the leaders in the class. The students decided to hold a convention for the purpose of writing a class constitution. They set a date, but did not urge attendance, though they anticipated with keen interest the assembling of their leaders.

On the afternoon of the convention, 13 pupils came, and we thought that was a good representation from a class of 32. They held their meeting rather informally around large tables, and decided that they would not choose officers to start with, nor say who should take the part of George Washington, James Madison, etc., but that all should observe well throughout the meeting so that later they could decide who had best portrayed the great characters at our Constitutional Convention.

With Historical Knowledge

They had great fun imitating our forefathers, closing windows, locking doors, fanning themselves, pretending "heated arguments," etc. For me it was first-class entertainment, seeing their natural performance flavored with historical knowledge, and hearing them present such intelligent ideas. I was thoroughly surprised at their interest and seriousness. After about two hours it was suggested that they had done enough for one day, but before they adjourned they enjoyed deciding which of them had best characterized the "original framers." It really was surprising how distinctly, yet unassumingly, certain pupils had resembled our great lawmakers.

Glowing reports of the meeting circulated. Fourteen students attended the second meeting; 16 came to the third. Their enthusiasm by no means waned, and each meeting became more interesting than the preceding one. These students experienced the enjoyment of cooperating, and the satisfaction of producing something by collective thinking.

The constitution was enthusiastically accepted by the class. With pride they posted it by the door where it could be read by many, but mostly by themselves. It was read aloud many times during the year, but best of all, it was followed conscientiously throughout the entire year. The pupils obeyed this "law" with spontaneity and joy because it was their own.

A preamble paraphrasing that of our national document introduced their constitution. Provisions for the three departments of government were set down; then followed the provision for amendments. (Three were added before June.)

Each One Took Part

One of the chief objects of their government was to give every member of the class something to do for which he could be held responsible. The executive power was vested in a president, a vice-president and 10 cabinet members, each having the power to choose as many assistants as necessary. The manner of election was made plain, and the duties of each officer were clearly stipulated. Their duties included all tasks which can be assumed by children in a schoolroom, such as keeping the room neat and attractive, managing entertainments, trips, projects, etc., conducting meetings, making announcements, running errands, getting supplies, etc. In cases like "Secretary of War," they found it a bit difficult to fit the duties to the office, but finally decided on: "He shall see that the room is kept quiet and in order before the last bell. He shall act as investigator in cases of arguments and disagreements, and also in cases of nonco-operation. In other words, he shall act as a 'Peacemaker.'" This office was particularly well filled by a boy who had had the reputation of being anything but a "peacemaker." The legislative and judicial departments were to be composed of the entire class, and their powers and duties were definitely outlined.

The pupils enjoyed putting their constitution into practice, and chose their officers with serious consideration. The officers served well—during the year only two were "impeached." One thing much in our favor that year was that we had a free period every week when we could hold our class meetings. The students held them faithfully, so interest did not lag. We looked forward to hearing the reports, comments, commendations, criticisms, suggestions, etc.

As a result of this activity, discipline passed almost entirely into the hands of the students; co-operation was very noticeably their goal. I felt that they were learning government by participation, but best of all, they practiced good citizenship collectively and individually and liked it. They found out that they could have much fun, and could accomplish many worthwhile things when they worked together systematically.

They became very enthusiastic over their accomplishments, and it was gratifying to see how their capabilities increased. In June the class president presented our principal a list of 36 outstanding things that the class had done, such as:

We sent a "Treasure Chest" and money to children in Puerto Rico.
We filled three Thanksgiving baskets for families.
We took Christmas presents to veterans in the hospital.
We presented a Peace Pageant in Assembly.
We wrote and presented a play in Assembly.
We visited the Federal Reserve Bank.
We visited Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace.
We gave a set of the "Byrd Expedition" pictures to the school, and so on.

Learned to Take Responsibility

These young people learned to think of others a little more. They learned to help one another overcome undesirable habits, and to cultivate good ones. They learned how to take responsibility, and to see things through. All of them profited to some degree by this project, I am sure.

Very often during the year we were able to compare our activity in this project with the operation of the United States Constitution. I dared to believe that these young citizens were grasping some of the principles of a democratic government, that they were beginning to sense the true meaning of liberty, and were learning how to guard it, that they were finding out that success in democracy demands the interest and co-operation of its members.

R. S.

By Wendell MacRae

Students of the Modern School Are Interested in World Affairs

This is a group of students at Sea Pines, a college preparatory school for girls, in Brewster, Mass. Modern schools realize the importance of helping their students to form ideas in the light of current affairs. "History and social science develop an awareness of the cultural heritage and contemporary problems of other nations, which insure freedom in future years from the deadening influences of prejudice and provincialism," is a Sea Pines viewpoint—a concept happily held by an increasing number of schools. And this school points out further that: "Vivid presentation of current world affairs prepares the way for better understanding and tolerance of neighbor nations, breeds intelligent response to ideals of international harmony and peace on earth."

Material for Choral Speaking

Sixth Type—Dramatic Choral Speech

This is the last of six articles by Miss Elizabeth Keppie, a well-known pioneer in the choral-speech movement.

CHORAL speaking originated in the drama of the ancient Greeks. It included chorus and solo speaking. The solo parts were acted while the chorus moved in a limited area to the rhythm. This is still considered the finest achievement in group interpretation. Only mature and well-trained groups dare attempt it.

We have progressed carefully and understandingly through the different types of choral speaking. We have presented both solo speaking and unison speaking. We are prepared also to try to interpret some poetry which demands these two types combined with bodily responses, or what is called Choral Drama.

Some jingles and poems may be interpreted by a group saying the narrative while others pantomime the actions. In other selections the group recites the narrative and individuals interpret the character parts and give the lines. The organization of the class for choral speaking should be maintained—group of narrators in rear, actors in front, and not too far from the choral group. Drama like the Greek may be interpreted with greater freedom of movement for the chorus. (M. G. stands for mother goose.)

First Period—Motor and Rhythmic Age

Actors and Narrators

Little Robin Red Breast	M. G.
The Little Cock Sparrow	M. G.
Six Little Mice	M. G.
Pussy's in Bed	M. G.
There Was an Old Woman	M. G.
Three Little Kittens	M. G.
Simple Simon	M. G.
Wee Willie Winkie	M. G.
All Among the Roses	Anon.
Snippity Snee	Una P. Dod

Pantomime Accompanied by Narrators

Old Mother Hubbard (cut)	M. G.
Monday's Child	M. G.
Hey Diddle Diddle	M. G.
There Was a Piper	M. G.
Little Miss Muffett	M. G.
Little Jack Horner	M. G.
The Man in the Moon	M. G.
Old King Cole	M. G.
Ting-Ling Bone	Anon.
A Farmer Once Planted	L. Taylor

Second Period—Imaginative Age

Actors and Narrators

See the Robbers Passing	M. G.
French Garlands	M. G.
Old Man Who Lived in the Wood	M. G.
A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go	M. G.
Who Stole the Bird's Nest?	L. M. Child
Elf and the Dormouse	O. Herford
The Table and the Chair	L. Carroll
Come Little Leaves	G. Cooper
How the Leaves Came Down	S. Coolidge
The Tree	Bjornson

Pantomime Accompanied by Narrators

As I Was Going Up the Hill	M. G.
As I Was Going to Banbury	M. G.
My Pretty Maid Mary	M. G.
A Dog and a Cock	M. G.
"Croak," Said the Toad	M. G.
The House That Jack Built	M. G.
Carrion Crow Sat on an Oak	M. G.
A Farmer Went Trotting	M. G.
The Lion and the Unicorn	M. G.
Little Bo-Peep	M. G.

Third Period—Heroic Age

Actors and Narrators

The Riddling Knight	Ballad
The Owl and the Pussy Cat	E. Lear
Columbus	J. Miller
The King's Breakfast	Milne
The New Duckling	Noyes
The Satyrs and the Moon	H. S. Gorman
Lord Ullan's Daughter	T. Campbell
Hiawatha (cuttings)	Longfellow
The Pied Piper (cut)	Browning
A Christmas Folk Song	L. W. Reese

Pantomime Accompanied by Narrators

Robin-A-Thrush	Anon.
Katherine Janfarie	Ballard
Bad Sir Brian Bolany	A. A. Milne
The Walrus and the Carpenter	L. Carroll
Lochinvar	Scott
After All and After All	M. E. Davies
The Lobster Quadrille	L. Carroll
The Potatoes Dance	V. Lindsay
Forty Singing Seamen (cut)	A. E. Noyes
Ballad of the Oysterman	O. W. Holmes
The Laughing Chorus	Anon

Fourth Period—Romantic Age

Actors and Narrators

Raggle Taggle Gypsies	Ballad
Hynde Horn	Ballad
Green Broom	Ballad
The Gay Goshawk	Ballad
Book of Job (cuttings)	Bible
David and Goliath (cuttings)	Bible
Death of Robin Hood	Ballad
Laird of Cockpen	Ballad
The Laird of Drum	Ballad
The Three Kings	J. Hampden

Pantomime Accompanied by Narrators

Get Up and Bar the Door	Ballad
Wee Cooper O' Fife	Ballad
Hynde Etin	Ballad
Bailiff's Daughter	Ballad
The Cruel Sister	Ballad
Lord Randall	Ballad
The Rain	Alex. Rogers
Road to Samarkand (Hassan)	J. Flecker
The Well of Bethlehem	Mona Swan
Culbin Sands	G. Bottomley

Books on Poetry Speaking

Voice and Spiritual Education—H. Corson ..... Macmillan
Approaches to Poetry—Blair & Chandler ..... Appleton-Century Co.
Spoken Poetry in the Schools—Marjorie Gullan ..... Expression Co., Boston
Poetry Speaking for Children—Gullan & Gurry Bk I, II ..... Expression Co., Boston
Choral Speaking—Marjorie Gullan ..... Expression Co., Boston
Choral Speaking, a Study Aid—University Extension Division ..... University of Wisconsin, Madison
Teaching of Choric Speech—Elizabeth E. Keppie ..... Expression Co., Boston

[Next Tuesday a list of poetry anthologies will be published. This series has been running on Tuesdays.]

Better Organization Needed

Peace Depends on More Than World Friendship

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Virginia

IT SEEMS to me the key to gaining worldwide peace may be found in passages of Mr. K. H. H.'s letter of Aug. 27. For the seeds of peace must be sown in our individual consciousness before the world can feel a trend of international peace. We must begin with ourselves; we must in our daily thinking, working and dealing with others contribute to the universal welfare. But I think that the stress should be placed upon the culmination of our individual efforts into a co-operative force of good will, understanding, fairness, honesty, tolerance and brotherly thoughtfulness that will become the ideals of the entire world. As each individual develops higher ideals and masters his own prejudices and narrow mindedness, he should also broaden his scope of living so that his ideals become vitally linked with those of his neighbor. When we change our phlegmatic indifference to active interest in one another, we will pursue the same ideals and goals and our strivings will cease.

In a recent Youth Conference held in North Carolina, the discussions led to the thought that true peace comes from within and begins in the individual consciousness. That is a grand starting point, but just a starting point. I think if these individuals so concern themselves over the living and thinking of others that co-operative interests and ideals will form, great peace movements will be the result. Young people need a common ideal, a binding interest. We are tending to narrow our ideals into ones of personal promotion, achievement and betterment. Personal improvements and changes are requisite, but shouldn't we forge our efforts into a grand culmination of group achievement?

Successful Living

Successful living, the much sought after goal of the world, cannot be accomplished through groups following selfish systems that cause war. War will never obtain this goal, nor even aid in its fulfillment. Only by united interests in brotherly love, not by pursuing personal ambitions, can we gain the way of successful living. We should realize that the carnage of war, caused by collisions of human opinions, can be eliminated only by a deeper understanding of the national differences in the social, political and economic systems. When we understand these differences that cause the collisions of human opinion, and adjust them to one another, the causes of war will begin to disappear.

In the Italian-Ethiopian question material gain seems to be involved. When will nations realize that war cannot settle disputes? As K. H. H. said, "In national affairs, peaceful efforts, however limited their success, have accomplished what war has not." In the dispute over the Gran Chaco, after three years of fighting, the same council that met before the strife, endeavoring to settle their dispute, is now meeting and settling it. Yet, we should neither pity Ethiopia nor gnash our teeth at Italy. We should discover the direct causes of the impending struggle and try to eradicate them. I think overmilitarization is one of the main instigators. Give a little boy a gun and he will shoot with it, not lay it on a shelf.

Replacing With Better Goal

At Fort Monroe, Virginia, I was watching army maneuvers in excellent target practice. Being friends with one of the superior officers, I was able to watch the technical work. I realized that foresight, intelligence, accuracy, attention, and energy were a few of the facilities required of those trained men. The officer's announcements of targets smashed brought forth grins on the faces of the soldiers. I have seen those grins before on the faces of winning teams. This co-operative action calls forth an intangible spirit that makes you give your best, because you feel that you personally have helped to contribute much. We must replace this desirable co-operative unit with a peace movement that will call forth more vigor, strength, and loyalty, because it is a better task, achieving a more worthwhile goal. We need the enthusiastic realization of common ideals that inspire us to live in such a manner that we do contribute to each other's welfare.

We young people are eager and ready to be challenged. But what will challenge us? An international patriotism can do so. This new patriotism requires a clearer knowledge of the social, political, and economic life of each country, from the greatest to the smallest. It requires a vital interest in service and in the well-being of our neighbor. Having begun with peace in our own consciousness, together we can find our place in a harmonious universe.

While I believe in certain phases of our neutral policy, I believe the motive back of it should be to help keep the world peaceful, not to keep us out of European entanglements. We can remain neutral and make a firmer stand for right and peace.

As President Roosevelt said in his address to the youth of the nation: "Youth must unite. Rules are not sacred, principles are. You must give a renewed spirit to our national life." And I say we must give a renewed spirit to our international life.

Miss B. L.

Your Round Table Chairman is always glad to be a means of introducing you to one another, furthering world friendship by providing "better organization" so to speak. We honestly prefer, however, that you write interesting letters which we can publish (short ones give us a chance to use more of them) instead of just sending in your name the way you used to do to the "Over Twenty" section of the Young Folks' Mail Bag (which had no room for more than names of you older folks.) The reason we prefer that you write letters is that we like the idea of your making an effort to share rather than just to get. We believe that when you think it over you will like this better, too. That is, the "I want a pen pal. Please print my name" is a "gimme" habit, in a way isn't it? But sending in a short letter that is so interesting that others are attracted to write to you is a "sharing" in which you give without thinking much about the getting, but you receive much in return just the same. And of course this doesn't keep any of you from sending us letters to forward to others. Your Chairman is always glad to play postman in the cause of world friendship.

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The Sunset Party

AT FIVE minutes to four Richard was having his windsor tie carefully arranged by his mother. He was wearing his dark blue suit, a wide, white collar, and patent leather pumps that he was just beginning to outgrow.

Richard walked to the Sunset Party, remembering for the first one hundred yards not to scuff dust on his pumps, and blithely leaping, whenever he wished, for the remainder of the quarter mile between his house and the Town Hall. Misanny, who played the piano at the dancing school, was thumping out the first bars of *El Capitan* when Richard made his bow in front of the two patronesses. "The children's hitch," as the period from four to six was called, generally fell to the lot of the dancing mistress and the school superintendent's wife. Richard found a little girl with yellow hair cut like that of a mediaeval page, and the two shyly edged into the revolving wheel of dancers.

The Sunset Party took its name from the fact that it began in the afternoon before sunset and ended before the sun rose. It was one of our community institutions to which everybody who *was* anybody went, while the rest of the town watched from the sidewalk in front of the Town Hall. The afternoon was for children, the earlier part of the evening for older people, the later evening for those who were, or called themselves, young. There was a recess between half-past six and half-past seven for supper, which could be obtained at small price in the vestry across the way, or hastily eaten at home. There were times, in the long progress of the dance, when three generations were on the floor together, children, parents, and grandparents. That is what made sunset parties distinctive and memorable.

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN Richard's father and mother shepherded their flock away from the supper room to the ballroom. It was no less a ballroom because on election day booths were set up there for voting; or because on town meeting nights it resounded to fervent oratory about the disposal of ashes and the acceptance of streets; or on winter evenings became a theater where the local dramatic society performed "Green Stockings" and "Lady Windermere's Fan," and in June the annual vintage of the High School filed across its platform to receive tangible recognition of having earned at least fifty-nine per cent in a requisite number of courses. It was a typical New England Town Hall. At present it was draped with bunting. There were two palms on the platform and three more in a corner to form a background for the patronesses. The floor had been waxed by Mr. Perkins, the janitor, and after supper there would be an orchestra. Misanny was all right for the children, but older dancers wanted Mr. Buchanan, his "calling off," his fiddling, and the performance of his two companions, 'cello and bass viol.

THE FLOCK CHEERFULLY guided into the Town Hall by Richard's father and mother consisted of Richard's grandmother, his father's bachelor partner, three lady school-teachers, and the High School principal, also a bachelor. Richard's father had gathered them all up in his beach wagon and brought them down for a good time. Grandmother was the most expectant person in the company. She had been to sunset parties ever since she was six years old and had seen them play an important part in her social life. She had dressed her daughters to go to them and, when they came home, she had listened to their glowing accounts, and she had patiently extracted from her grandchildren the laconic and all inclusive statement, repeated on each occasion, that the party was "swell." Yes, the music was swell. Grandmother would settle her glasses on her nose and look sharply at the particular grandchild under inquisition. "But what did you do? Tell me what you *did*." "Oh, we had a swell time, Grandma."

Now Grandmother and her contemporaries danced. Mother and Father and their contemporaries danced. And the little ones danced, for it was not yet 8 o'clock and it would do no harm to let them stay up a while. Anyhow Father did not want to miss the Portland Fancy. He would take a load of children to their respective homes when that was over. So Richard and Grandmother happened to get in the same set, and a portly old gentleman, very light on his feet, swung Richard's small partner so vigorously that her yellow hair stood out like a nimbus around her head.

ALL THROUGH THE earlier part of the evening Mr. Buchanan played old tunes and called off the square dances that the older people liked. There was some confusion and a great deal of fun when some one forgot and turned in the wrong direction. Sets would be broken up and couples would be caught industriously jigging up and down with nowhere to go. It was a pretty sight to see some of the old ladies neatly going through the figures, heads up, cheeks pink, steps precise and finished. Some old gentlemen, too, were good at it, but mainly inclined to be over-enthusiastic.

By ten o'clock the dancing had changed to waltzes, two-steps, and polkas, and an hour later the floor looked like a different place. The music, instead of being sweet and tuneful, began to wail and throb. This was for the "young crowd," Richard's older brother and sisters and their friends. Instead of dancing, the couples were walking about in a mist. Without doubt they were having a good time, though it did not look that way; at least, not to Grandmother. It appeared so casual, as if someone happened to wander across the floor and by accident attached a partner in his rambles.

THERE remained two dances, however, that had nothing casual about them, and were, in fact, established customs without which a Sunset Party would not recognize itself. One was the Double Quadrille, and the other, of course, was the Virginia Reel.

The Virginia Reel was a frolic, but the Quadrille was a ceremony. Every boy and girl in that town who attended dancing school, and others who practiced laboriously on the barn floor under tutelage of the better instructed, learned its intricate figures. The sum total of grace and dignity given to the bearing of the inhabitants of the town by means of that study and practice during several generations cannot be computed, but I am sure that it is considerable. Dancers, young and old, stepped proudly through the movements. Doctor, lawyer, merchant—even the clergy—fruit-growers, dairymen, and commuters, their wives and children, and their white-haired parents, bore themselves as if they were executing this dance at a court ball. Some of the younger folk, it is true, practically walked their course, but Grandmother and others of her age performed every step in proper style, heels half an inch from the floor, feet always at a right angle. And you should have seen Grandmother's partner excel in the solo effects!

Young or old, they never jumbled the figures of that quadrille, or made mistakes and laughed over them, but gravely gave themselves to the perfecting of the pattern.

The Virginia Reel was quite another thing. It was the last moment of the revel, for many of the dancers their last unbending for many months. Faster and faster went Mr. Buchanan's bow, more hilarious the swinging of partners, louder the clapping of hands, merrier the jokes, and wilder the scampering of lost couples. Then it was all over.

RICHARD, AT HOME, had long since been tucked in bed by faithful Molly, waiting in the kitchen. Father and Mother went to their room. Only Grandmother resolutely sat up until every last young person had come in.

"Did you have a good time?"

"Swell! Good-night, Grandma."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Freedom

MEN think of large endurance in a tree,
Trees well could think of men's stability
Who have no wooden roots to hold them fast
Yet build their strength upon a foot-loose past;
Both trees and men could marvel at a bird,
Bound to no place nor written law of herd,
Yet winging yearly to a selfsame nest,
Singing as if each binding twig were blessed.

EMILY C. SOWERBY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Fabbri, Rome

VENDÉMMIA: *A Painting by Domenico Cucchiari*

THIS painting of the Vendémmia (vintage) is by the Italian artist Domenico Cucchiari, who was born in Rome in 1894. For a number of years Cucchiari has exhibited his work in Venice and Rome, and in many foreign cities such as Athens, Vienna and Barcelona.

Recently shown at the Brussels Exhibition, this work represents a characteristic aspect of Italian rural life and is treated with a broad simplicity and directness which harmonizes well with the subject. The hillside, the rich clusters of grapes, the primitive ladder, the characteristic baskets and the *bigóncia* or oval wooden tub in which the grapes are placed, form a colorful background for the figures of the peasant girls at their work. The whole composition, painted with vigor and mastery, is instinct with a sense of rhythm and of the robust poetry of rural life.

La Grazia

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA PAROLA inglese "winsome" [grazioso] deriva da una radice che significa gioia ed è definita "che produce gioia o piacere; gradito; piacevole; simpatico." "Compassionevole" e "benigno" erano pure, ad un tempo, identificati con questa parola. Ha acquistato per noi il significato di attrattiva gioconda per mezzo di un temperamento allegro e benigno, non ligio all'egoismo.

Un piccolo bambino conquista tutti i cuori colla sua innocenza, spontaneità, gioia spensierata, e grazia. Nel parlare di bambini Gesù, riconoscendo la loro innocenza e purezza, disse (Matteo 19:14): "Di tali è il regno de' cieli." Non potrebbe forse essere che l'esercizio di queste qualità attirerà il cuore apparentemente insensibile al regno dei cieli più presto e più felicemente che non tanto predicare privo di una dimostrazione sufficiente di qualità simili alle divine? È bene per noi di pronunciare la Parola di Verità "a suo tempo", ed una dimostrazione delle liete qualità del divino Amore, manifestate nella vita quotidiana, costituisce uno strumento potente nell'attrarre altri alla luce della Verità.

La Scienza Cristiana, che è la Scienza del vero Cristianesimo scoperta e presentata da Mary Baker Eddy, insegna che nel regno dello Spirito, dove l'Amore divino è tutto attivo, non vi è resistenza ostinata alla Verità. Pensate che cosa significa, ad una persona che permette che la si usi come vittima dell'ostinatezza, paura, o convinzioni erronee, di udire la voce dell'Amore che l'assicura che il regno dei cieli è presente ora per essere da lui accettato, e che in questo dominio, governato dalla legge spirituale, non vi è malattia incurabile, nè disgrazia mortale, nè perdita irrimediabile, nè punizione eterna, nè condanna permanente, nè difetto tenace o appetito falso, e neppure errore irrimediabile!

Nella vita di famiglia quotidiana c'è l'opportunità per tutti quelli di casa di esprimere grazia e di trovare il loro posto nello splendore del divino Amore, espresso umanamente in cordialità, mitezza e clemenza. Forse che un domestico si permette di fare controversia per offesa ai propri sentimenti, forse che un bambino invade i diritti altrui? O forse che due adulti si tormentano a vicenda con malintesi? La grazia, attrattiva del vero amore, può ristabilire in loro il buon umore e l'armonia. Un inno ci dà questo consiglio:

"Gentilmente parla a quei ch'error commisero,
Essi s'affaticarono forse in vano;
Può darsi che scortesia tali li fece;
Oh possa tu riconquistarli."

Quando siamo in contatto cogli uomini nostri simili in attività sociali, di affari, di scuola, di chiesa, o di politica, non vi è nulla che disarmi l'antagonismo, la critica, il risentimento, l'invidia e l'attrito più presto che non la grazia, la riflessione delle qualità Cristiane di mite amore e lieto apprezzamento. Gesù disse (Giovanni 12:32): "E io, quando sarò innalzato dalla terra, trarrò tutti a me". Una donna appartenente ad una chiesa della Scienza Cristiana sorrise ad un'estranea una Domenica mentre la congregazione stava lasciando l'edifizio. In seguito essa si accorse che la donna veniva regolarmente alla chiesa e la salutava spesso con un sorriso. Una Domenica l'estranea si rivolse ad essa e le disse che il suo amichevole sorriso e la sua espressione lieta l'avevano incoraggiata a ritornare alla chiesa, e che essa aveva trovato conforto nell'intraprendere lo studio della Scienza Cristiana.

Allo scopo di manifestare questa qualità ad ogni tempo, è essenziale per noi di essere sempre proni a ricevere le dispensazioni del divino Amore, e di seguire obbedientemente la direzione dell'Amore in tutti i nostri affari. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy scrive (pag. 155): "Tutta la potenza e la felicità sono spirituali, e procedono dalla bontà. Sacrificate voi stessi per benedirvi gli uni gli altri, come pure Iddio vi ha benedetti. Dimenticate voi stessi nel lavorare per l'umanità; allora attirerete l'errante stanco alla vostra porta, conquisterete il pellegrino e l'estraneo alla vostra chiesa, e troverete accesso al cuore dell'umanità. Avanzando umilmente, siate fedeli, siate valorosi nel cimento del Cristiano, e la pace incoronerà la vostra gioia".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Those Hours Spent With Ingo

THE first night we sat down at the inn table for supper I lost my heart to Ingo!

Ingo was just ten years old. He wore a little sailor suit of blue and white striped linen; his short trousers showed chubby brown calves above his white socks; his round golden head cropped close in the German fashion. His blue eyes were grave and thoughtful. By great good fortune we sat next each other at table, and in my rather grotesque German I began a conversation. How careful Ingo was not to laugh at the absurdities of my syntax! How very courteous he was!

Dear little Ingo! At the age when so many small boys are pert, impudent, self-conscious, he was the simplest, happiest, gravest little creature. His hobby was astronomy, and often I would find him sitting quietly in a corner with a book about the stars. On clear evenings we would walk along the road together, in the mountain hush that was broken by the brook tumbling down the valley, and he would name the constellations for me. His little round head was thrilled through and through by the immense mysteries of space; sometimes at meal times he would fall into a muse, forgetting his beef and gravy. Once I asked him at dinner what he was thinking of. He looked up with his clear gray-blue eyes and flashing smile: "Von den Sternen! (Of the stars.") . . .

After lunch every day, while waiting for the mail-coach to come trundling up the valley, Ingo and I used to sit in the little balcony under the eaves, reading. He introduced me to his favourite book, *Till Eulenspiegel*, and we sped joyously through the adventures of that immortal buffoon of German folk-lore. We took turns reading aloud: every paragraph or so I would appeal for an explanation of something. Generally I understood well enough, but it was such a delight to hear Ingo strive to make the meaning plain. What a puckering of his bright boyish forehead, what a grave determination to elucidate the fable! What a mingling of ecstatic pride in having a grown man as pupil, with deference due to an elder. Ingo was a born gentleman and in his fiercest transports of glee never forgot his manners! . . .

Ingo having made me free of his dearest book, it was only fair to reciprocate. So one day Lloyd and I bicycled down to Freiburg, and there, at a heavenly "bookhandler's," I found a copy of "Treasure Island" in German. Then there was revelry in the balcony! I read the tale aloud, and I wish R. L. S. might have seen the shining of Ingo's eyes! Alas, the vividness of the story interfered with the little lad's sleep, and his mother was a good deal disturbed about this violent yarn we were reading together. How close he used to sit beside me as we read of the dark doings at the Admiral Benbow; and how his face would fall when, clear and hollow from the sounding-board of the hills, came the quick clop, clop of the mail-man's horses.

I don't know anything that has ever gone deeper in my memory than those hours spent with Ingo.—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Shandygaff." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

An Aquatic Causerie

THERE is nothing quite like living afloat. Unfamiliar waterside characters and communities take shape; transport is reduced to terms of tides instead of trains; and one rows ashore to collect the morning's milk from the little cart that comes down to the quay, laden with all sorts of farm produce tucked away in odd corners. What matter if milk can or coppers have been left aboard? Jam jars are to be had for the borrowing, and payment can be made another time. For nearly everyone associated with the water, from pier master to ferryman, is friendly disposed, ready with helping hand or kindly advice. Perhaps the uncertainties of the sea necessarily make brothers of men. Life afloat can be exciting enough even in the quietest-seeming anchorage. A sudden squall gets up behind a strong spring ebb, a warp snaps or anchor drags, and ere long hands are more than full if "house and home" is to be saved from impending disaster. Or, having berthed, on excellent authority, against a pleasant quay, low tide may find our self-same "house and home" lying on its side, the while owner and crew sit disconsolately by, waiting for the next tide to set matters to rights.

Yet few who have tasted the precarious joys of a small ship would exchange them permanently for the monotony of four walls, forgo falling asleep where tree-tops and hills are silhouetted against the fading opal of the west, and awakening, thanks to the turn of the tide, to the early sun glinting on water and meadow.

Possibly a neighbor has joined us during the night, a graceful ketch or smart motor cruiser, or even a fishing smack redolent of nets and tar. Then "Lloyds Register of Yachts" is hauled forth and the newcomer's owner, builder, engines and so on, ascertained. For whilst one may have little curiosity about one's neighbors ashore, where houses, unless in process of giving way to new blocks of flats, stand drearily year in, year out, everyone afloat is inquisitive about his fellows. He will perhaps remember having berthed next to "Windflower" in such and such a river, or tied up astern of "Spendthrift" in such and such a harbor. Compared with your "Woodsides," "Acacias," and "Hillviews," the very names of boats are a joy: "Sea Wings," "Wings of the Morning," "Gratitude," "Fantasy," and even such barge names as "Hand in Hand" (out of Rochester) and "Shortest Day."

And then there are neighbors of another kind. Solitary herons, ubiquitous gulls, stately swans and occasional kingfishers. A friendly hiss—and there are Mr. and Mrs. Swan requesting a bite of food, or maybe proudly introducing a little family of cygnets, small bundles of gray down that paddle after their elders with amazing strength, and enjoy—the latter apologetically explain—insatiable appetites. Or it may be another pair with a single surviving offspring that roosts, when need be, upon its mother's back, with only a little head emerging from beneath her wings as evidence of its presence. Hear, then, what such folk have themselves to say upon the subject, according to Kenneth Grahame who, in "The Wind in the Willows," puts the following words into the mouth of Rat: "There is nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats."

E. N.

A Griot Serenades Us

IT WAS then that the lad who had so nearly been lost proved himself. He was a griot, or wandering entertainer. This is a family profession, which even the spread of the gramophone by traders has not yet killed in West Africa. That boy's father and grandfather were most likely still practising their art in different parts of the country, travelling from village to village like the troubadours and minnesingers of old Europe, always sure of a welcome because of the music that they brought with them. The griot is still the only man who can insult a chief with impunity, for that is a part of his trade, to make the king laugh, even at his royal expense.

While we sat around the fires, one white man in the middle of an eager, excited ring of black faces, with the incongruous motor-lorries ranged in an orderly line behind us, civilization dropped away and the age-old charm of natural Africa asserted itself. This young griot was the best that I met throughout my trek; he was young and supple, both in body and mind. He pranced like an inspired bunch of springs, whirling like a top, doing a crazy charleston that would "bring the house down" at a cabaret entertainment in London, turning handsprings and cart-wheels, and—between whiles—singing in a shrill, monotonous, unmelodious—and yet fascinating—voice.

These griots have to be poets and composers as well as vocalists, composing songs to fit the moment and the audience, and it wasn't long before I suspected that he was directing his wit at me. . . .

The knowledge that I knew that he had taken me as the subject of his song, inspired the griot to further efforts. The news that I intended to walk a great distance had evidently spread among the natives, in the strange way that all news does travel in Africa, and he immediately caricatured my trek in dumb-show. I was shown myself setting off, gay and upright, my pace becoming steadily slower and more halting, until I began to stagger; and then he sprang onto the nearest lorry, gestured to an imaginary chauffeur to drive on, and lolled back in a lordly way. . . .

Set down in cold print, there doesn't seem to be much to that, but the acting was delightful, every movement conveying something. I know that I laughed as much as any of the natives. —REX HARDINGE, in "Gambia and Beyond." (London: Blackie & Son.)

Winsomeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "winsome" comes from a root which means joy and is defined as "causing joy or pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; winning." "Merciful" and "gracious" were at one time identified with the word also. It has come to mean to us joyous attractiveness through a cheerful and gracious disposition, not given to selfishness.

A little child wins all hearts by its innocence, spontaneity, lighthearted joy, and grace. In speaking of children Jesus, recognizing their innocence and purity, said (Matthew 19:14), "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." May it not be that the exercise of these qualities will draw the seemingly unreceptive heart to the kingdom of heaven more quickly and more happily than much preaching without sufficient demonstration of Godlike qualities? It is well for us to speak the Word of Truth "in season," and a demonstration of the joyous qualities of divine Love, expressed in daily living, constitutes a potent factor in attracting others to the light of Truth.

Christian Science, which is the Science of true Christianity discovered and set forth by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches that in the realm of Spirit, where divine Love is omniactive, there is no stubborn resistance to Truth. Think what it means to one who is allowing himself to be used as the victim of stubbornness, fear, or mistaken convictions to hear the voice of Love assuring him that the kingdom of heaven is here now for his acceptance, and that in this realm, governed by spiritual law, there is no incurable disease, no fatal accident, no irreparable loss, no unending punishment, no enduring condemnation, no tenacious fault or false appetite, and no irremediable mistake!

In daily home life there is opportunity for all members of the household to express winsomeness and find their place in the radiance of divine Love, expressed humanly in geniality, gentleness, and grace. Is the servant indulging in the argument of injured feelings, a child trespassing on the rights of another? Or are two grown folk victimizing themselves with misunderstanding? Winsomeness, the attraction of true love, may win them back to good humor and harmony. A hymn gives us this direction:

"Speak gently to the erring ones,
They must have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
O win them back again."

When in contact with our fellow men in social, business, school, church, or political activities, there is nothing that disarms antagonism, criticism, resentment, envy, and friction more quickly than winsomeness, the reflection of the Christly qualities of gentle love and joyous appreciation. Jesus said (John 12:32), "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." A member of a Christian Science church smiled at a stranger as the congregation was leaving the building one Sunday. Later she noticed that the woman came regularly to church and smiled a greeting to her again and again. One Sunday the stranger sought out the member and told her that her friendly smile and joyous expression had encouraged her to come back to the church, and that she had found comfort in taking up the study of Christian Science.

In order that we may present this quality at all times, it is essential that we be ever receptive to the impartations of divine Love, and that we obediently follow Love's guidance in all our affairs. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 155): "All power and happiness are spiritual, and proceed from goodness. Sacrifice self to bless one another, even as God has blessed you. Forget self in laboring for mankind; then will you woo the weary wanderer to your door, win the pilgrim and stranger to your church, and find access to the heart of humanity. While pressing meekly on, be faithful, be valiant in the Christian's warfare, and peace will crown your joy."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

A Country Mile

WHEN calendar and almanac
Have told what they can tell,
When laggard Summer, looking back,
Has waved the year farewell—

Come, walk a country mile with me,
Nor count that labor lost
Which leads to truer prophecy
And points the way to frost.

There will be signs enough to read
In berry bush and bark,
Tokens in every roadside weed
For seeing eyes to mark.

One maple bursting into flame
Need ask no truce of those
Who challenge Autumn by a name
And chart a season's close.

And when earth's golden course is run
We'll turn toward hearth-fire's glow.
Content with what we had of sun,
More neighborly with snow.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Du Pont got up 6⅝ points to a new high for the year. Hercules Powder was up 3. A new high was reached by Atlas Powder by an advance of nearly 2 points.

Other sections of the list were very much mixed with both losses and gains of sizable amounts.

For instance American Water Works first preferred entered new high territory by an advance of 3½ points. Other good gainers included Ingersoll Rand, Paramount Pictures, Collins & Aikman and the Chicago Pneumatic Tool issues.

Chrysler was off more than a point early in the game but regained its loss and improved fractionally.

Other stocks came back from their early lows, and the general tone seemed to improve somewhat.

But the market continued uneasy. Prices reflected a very much mixed sentiment.

The feature of the bond department was heaviness of the United States Government issues. There seemed to be nothing fundamentally wrong anywhere, and market analysts reached the conclusion that the reason for the continued sag in prices was the heavy volume of new Treasury issues during the last few months. Improvement was shown by some of the corporate issues. Italian loans again were under pressure.

Wheat prices constituted the major attraction in the grain markets. At Minneapolis wheat soared to the limit of 5 cents a bushel. Prices at Chicago jumped more than 4 cents. Corn was strong. War talk and drought conditions in Argentina were principally responsible for the sharp rise. Cotton followed the grains upward.

Judging by the strength displayed occasionally by the so-called war stocks when other issues were inclined downward it would seem that for the first time the stock market is taking cognizance of the trouble between Italy and Ethiopia.

Also it is to be noted that Italian bonds have been extremely weak on the New York Stock Exchange. The 7s are now selling at a price to yield a handsome return—if things were to get back to normal, and there should be no war.

Wheat Prices Soar In World Markets

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—Wheat prices in major world markets soared today, propelled by broad speculative buying induced by fears of a war outbreak in Europe and of a crop disaster in Argentina.

Quotations here jumped more than four cents to within fractions of the limit advance permitted for one day.

May wheat sold above $1 a bushel, the highest price for any future delivery here since the black rust scare of early summer.

Wheat closed 3¾ to 4⅛ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 99⅝-¾, and corn was 2⅛ to 2⅝ up, December 59⅝-¾. Oats gained 1-1⅛, rye 3½-4, and barley 2½-3. Provisions were also sharply higher.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Ind Pneu Tool	25c	Oct.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Liquidating				
Gor-Pew Fisheries	75c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Initial				
Weston (G.) Ltd. n.	15c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Irregular				
Keystone S&W	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Accumulated				
Loew's (Marcus) Thea. Ltd. pf	$1.75	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Regular				
Burco, Inc. $3 pf	75c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 23
Cleve Cin & St. Louis RR Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Des Moines Gas Co	25¾	q		
Bklyn-Manhatn Tr. 7% pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
8% pf	$1	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Devon Oil Co	15c	Q	Oct.	19 Sept. 30
Food Mach Corp	25c	..	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
Gen Fireproofing Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 30
Gen Tire & Rubber 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Household Fin. A	75c	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
Do B	75c	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
Do $3 pt pf	87½c	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 30
Iowa Power & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Do $6.50 1st pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Do $7 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Kansas Utilities Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Kentucky Utilities 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15 Sept. 25
Keystone Steel & Wire pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15 Oct. 1
Loomis-Sayles Second Bk. (Milw.Wisc)	10c	..	Oct.	1 Sept. 16
Marine Natl Exchange	40c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 20
Do	40c	Q	Jan.	1 Dec. 20
Missouri Power & Lt $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons	77c	Q	Oct.	31 Sept. 30
NH Fire Ins Co	40c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
NY P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Ottawa Elec Ry Co.	80c	..	Oct.	1 Sept. 18
Penna P&L $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Phila City Passenger Ry Co	$7.1159	..	Oct.	1 Sept. 18
Phila Trac Co	40.9928	c	Oct.	1 Sept. 18
St Jo Ry Lt Ht & Pw Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 15
South Norwalk Tr Co (Conn)	75c	Q	Oct.	.. Sept. 20
Southern Calif Edison Co. Ltd. 7% pf	A 15c	..	Oct.	1 .....
Sou. Ry-Mobile & Oh stk tr ctfs	$2	S	Oct.	1 Sept. 16
Travelers Ins	$4	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 16
Unit Pow & Lt Corp (Kan) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Weston El Instrument Corp. Cl A	50c	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 23
Wisconsin El Pow Co 6¼% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sept. 14

Interstate Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Interstate Department Stores and subsidiaries report net profit for the six months ended July 31 at $12,455, equal to 50 cents a share of 24,800 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock. For the six months ended July 31, 1934, the company reported profit of $128,498, after depreciation but before federal taxes.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.17	Last Sept.16
49	32	..	1f	Abraham Str	10	45	45	45
65¼	51	..	3f	Acme Steel	100	63	63	63	63
9⅜	4½	..	..	Adams Express	800	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
93½	84¾	..	5	Adams Exp pf	20	93½	93½	93½	..
19	14¼	..	.15b	Addressograph	300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	12¼
33⅜	28	..	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅝	31½	31¾	31¾
8⅝	6¾	.60	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
14⅜	4½	..	..	Advance Rumely	500	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
149¾	104¾	..	3f	Air Reduction	400	148	147	148	146½
1⅞	¾	..	..	Airway Elec App	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20¼	15½	.60f	..	Alaska-Juneau	700	16¾	16	16	16¼
2¼	¾	..	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1800	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8½	2¾	..	2f	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
4⅜	2	1	..	Alleghany Steel	200	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28¾
175½	125	..	6	Allied Chem	300	169	169	169	169
127½	122½	..	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126½	126½	126½	126
7¾	3¼	..	..	Allied Stores	1400	7	6¾	7	6¾
73¾	49	..	5	Allied Stores pf	800	70⅜	70	70⅜	70⅜
20⅜	12	..	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	28¼	27¾	28	28⅜
20¼	14	..	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4	2¼	..	2f	Amal Leather	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
71	48⅛	..	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	51¾	50⅝	51	51¼
32½	13½	..	..	Am Bank Note	1800	32¼	31½	32	32
17¾	6½	..	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
68¼	54	..	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	100	66¼	66	66¼	66
28⅛	21	..	1	Am Brake S&F	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
128½	119	..	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	127	127	127	126¾
146⅜	110	..	4f	Am Can	1400	144¾	143¼	144¾	144¼
25¾	10	..	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	23¼	23¼	23¼	22⅝
57½	25½	..	..	Am Car & F pf	400	52⅝	52	52¾	..
22	8	..	..	Am Chain	1400	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20¼
106	38	..	..	Am Chain pf	100	100	100	100	100¼
96	66	..	3f	Am Chicle	200	89½	89	89½	89½
33¼	22½	..	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	27½	27¼	27¾	27½
1¼	¾	..	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
3	¾	..	..	Am & For Pow	3500	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾
17	3½	..	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	12	11¾	11¾	12
6½	2¼	..	..	Am Hide & L	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
37¼	29¾	22.40	..	Am Home pr	1300	30¼	29¾	30¼	30¾
4⅛	2⅜	..	..	Am Ice	400	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
9⅞	4½	..	..	Am International	400	9	8¾	9	9
6	1¾	..	..	Am La Fr pf	50	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
20¾	9	..	..	Am Locomotive	400	17¾	17	17¾	17⅝
58	32	..	..	Am Loco pf	400	54½	51¾	54½	52⅝
10¼	4¼	..	..	Am Mach & Met	500	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
9¼	4½	..	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
24¾	13½	..	..	Am Metal	1200	23⅜	23½	23½	23
27	18½	..	..	Am Mach & Fy	600	27	26¾	27	25½
9½	1⅞	..	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
41½	8¾	..	..	Am P&L 5% pf	600	30⅜	30	30⅛	30¼
49½	10¼	..	..	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	36¼	35	35⅛	35
18¾	10⅝	..	..	Am Radiator	3300	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
27¾	15⅞	.30b	..	Am Rolling Mill	4500	27¼	26¾	27	27
13⅞	4½	..	..	Am Sealing	900	13	12⅞	13	13
26¼	20	..	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	24¼	24	24	25
81¼	31⅜	..	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8500	80⅜	49½	50¼	49¾
117¼	103	..	13½b	Am Smelt R 6% pf	300	109¼	109	109	..
78	63	..	3f	Am Snuff	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
102	74¾	..	5	Am Snuff B	800	101¾	100	100¾	101¼
20¼	12	..	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	19½	18¼	18½	18½
43	33½	..	2f	Am Stores	100	37	37	37	..
70½	51¼	..	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	58	55½	55½	56
140½	126½	..	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	135¾	135¾	135¾	..
145⅝	98⅞	..	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	139¾	138	139½	140¼
22½	9	..	..	Am Type F pf (h)	40	19¼	18	19¼	18
19¼	7¼	..	1	Am Wat W & E	4500	17¼	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
81	48	..	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	81	79½	81	77½
9½	4⅞	..	..	Am Woolen	500	9⅛	8½	9¼	8⅝
52¾	35½	..	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	52¾	50½	52⅝	50
5⅝	3	..	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
49	31	..	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	47
21¾	8	..	..	Anaconda Cop	8000	21¾	20½	21¾	21½
17⅜	12½	.60	..	Anchor Cap	100	12	12	12	12¼
52	36	..	1f	Archer Daniels	400	47¾	47½	47¾	47⅝
121¾	117	..	7	Archer Dandpf	10	119	119	119	..
8	4	..	..	Armour Ill	8300	4	3⅞	4	4
70⅜	55½	..	6	Armour Ill pr pf	800	60¾	60	60½	60
8	4	..	..	Arnold Constable	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
7¾	3¾	..	..	Artloom Corp	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
32½	16½	.50	..	Armstrong Cork	2800	31½	31½	32½	32½
15½	7	..	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
108	80⅞	..	9b	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	108	108	108	..
89⅜	48	..	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	87½	87½	87½	88
40½	29¾	..	.80	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	38
87⅝	53¾	..	2b	Atchison T&SF	1100	52½	51⅝	51⅝	51¾
91	66⅜	..	5	Atchison pf	100	72½	87⅛	87⅛	88
37¼	19½	..	..	Atl Coast Line	700	25⅞	25	25	25¼
28	21⅜	..	1	Atl Refining	2200	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
47½	25¾	..	2	Atlas Powder	800	47½	45½	46	45⅞
8⅝	4	..	..	Atlas Tack	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
39⅝	15	..	..	Auburn Auto	4500	36¾	35½	36⅛	35¾
14	5½	..	..	Austin Nichols	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
65	35½	..	2	Austin Nichols A	50	39	39	39	51½
4¼	2¾	..	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞

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6⅝	1½	..	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2400	3⅛	2⅞	2¾	3
26⅝	7½	..	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	23¼	22⅜	22½	22⅝
18	7½	..	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	17¾	16¾	17	17¼
23	9¼	..	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	21¼	21	21¼	21¾
49½	36⅛	2½	..	Bangor & Aroos	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
115	106¼	7	..	Bangor & Ar pf	100	112½	112½	112½	..
51⅛	37½	1f	..	Bayuk Cig	400	46⅝	46	46⅝	46
10⅝	5⅞	..	..	Barnsdall A	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
19	14⅛	..	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15¾
14⅜	11⅛	1	..	Belding Hem	600	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
23¼	11⅞	..	..	Bendix Aviation	18400	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	22⅜
19⅜	15⅛	1½	..	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	19	18⅞	19	18¾
50⅝	34	..	..	Best & Co	400	47¼	46¼	47¼	47¼
40⅜	21⅝	..	..	Bethlehem Steel	8500	40¼	39¼	39¾	40
103¾	55¾	13¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	100½	100	100½	100
26¼	14¾	..	1b	Bigelow Sanford	300	23⅜	22¾	23⅞	23
14¼	8¾	..	..	Blaw Knox	1500	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
23⅞	16⅜	.40	..	Bloomingdale	100	20½	20	20½	..
112	103¼	7	..	Bloomingdale pf	100	111½	111½	111½	..
80	28¾	..	..	Blumenthal pf	50	80	80	80	80
16⅛	6	..	..	Boeing Airplane	7400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
59⅞	39⅜	..	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	48¼	49	49	49¼
47¾	42	..	7f	Bon Ami B	20	43	43	43	43
26⅜	21	1.60	..	Borden	3300	25	24⅜	24⅝	24½
51⅞	28¼	2	..	Borg Warner	2200	52	50¾	52	51
48⅞	24⅞	..	..	Briggs Mfg	3500	47¼	45¾	47¼	45¾
15	8½	.40	..	Bridgeport Brass	16500	15½	15	15½	15
36½	30⅜	..	..	Bristol Myers	400	35	35	35	35
46¾	36½	3	..	Brooklyn Man T	600	44¼	43¾	44	43⅞
100	80	6	..	Brooklyn M T pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
7½	4¼	..	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
8⅛	4¼	..	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	8½	..	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
⅞	¼	..	..	Budd Mfg rts	2800	⅝	½	⅝	½
6⅞	3¼	..	..	Budd Mfg	600	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
50½	23	..	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	48	48	48	..
7½	2½	..	..	Budd Wheel	3400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19⅞	8¼	..	..	Bullard	500	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
10⅜	3¾	..	..	Bulova Watch	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
9⅞	3	..	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	10	7	7	7	7
20½	13¼	.60	..	Burroughs Add	1800	20	19¾	20	19⅞
2¾	1½	..	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅞
20	11⅝	..	..	Byers	600	18⅜	18	18⅛	18

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42½	30½	1½	..	Calif Packing	300	32	31½	32	31½
1⅞	¼	..	..	Callahan Z&L	800	¾	⅝	¾	¾
5¾	2½	..	..	Calumet&Hecla	1500	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
22⅜	7½	.40b	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
16⅜	8¼	.40	..	Canada Dry	700	9½	9⅜	9¾	9⅝
13¾	9¾	..	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
13⅛	4⅜	..	..	Capital Admin	400	12⅞	12	12⅞	12½
45½	32½	3	..	Capital Admin pf	10	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	..
80⅜	45¾	..	..	Case Thresh	5500	79⅜	76¾	79⅜	77¼
55½	26½	..	1f	Caterpillar Trac	4500	52⅛	51	51	50¾
35⅞	19½	..	..	Celanese Corp	3000	28¼	28½	28	27⅝
5	1⅞	..	..	Celotex Co (h)	500	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
36¾	11¼	..	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	50	35	34	35	34¼
29	22¼	1½	..	Central Aguirre	1500	25⅝	25½	25½	26
63¾	38⅝	..	4	Cerro de Pasco	2300	61¾	60	61½	60¾
7	3⅜	..	..	Certain-Teed	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
65¼	23	..	..	Certain-Teed pf	40	63½	62½	63¼	64
47½	37⅛	2.80	..	Ches & Ohio	800	46⅜	46	46¼	46
2¾	⅝	..	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2¼	⅝	..	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
34½	15⅜	..	1f	Chi Mail Order	300	31½	31½	31½	31¾
	1¼	..	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
4¾	¾	..	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5⅜	1¾	..	..	Chi & N'western (h)	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
10⅜	3⅜	..	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
10½	4⅜	..	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	11⅛	10½	11	10½
44⅞	20	..	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1500	45¾	44½	45½	44½
2⅜	¾	..	..	Chi RI & P (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
2	1⅛	..	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
4½	1⅝	..	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
30	25½	..	2	Chickasha Cot O	800	25⅝	25	25	25⅜
7½	3½	..	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	5
25¾	9	..	..	Chile Copper	110	24¾	24	24¾	25
74	31	..	1f	Chrysler	9300	72	69¾	71⅞	71½
35¾	27⅝	..	1f	Cleve Gr Br Co	800	34¼	33¾	34¼	32¼
24⅞	14	..	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15¾	15¼	15¼	15½
28½	20	..	1	Cluett Peabody	300	21	20¾	21	22
28	21⅜	..	1	Atl Refining	2200	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
47½	25¾	..	2	Atlas Powder	800	47½	45½	46	45⅞
8⅝	4	..	..	Atlas Tack	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
39⅝	15	..	..	Auburn Auto	4500	36¾	35½	36⅛	35¾
14	5½	..	..	Austin Nichols	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
65	35½	..	2	Austin Nichols A	50	39	39	39	51½
4¼	2¾	..	..	Aviation Corp Del	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞

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6⅝	1½	..	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2400	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	3
26⅝	7½	..	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	23¼	22⅜	22½	22⅝
18	7½	..	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	17¾	16¾	17	17¼
23	9¼	..	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	21¼	21	21¼	21¾
49½	36⅛	2½	..	Bangor & Aroos	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
115	106¼	7	..	Bangor & Ar pf	100	112½	112½	112½	..
51⅛	37½	1f	..	Bayuk Cig	400	46⅝	46	46⅝	46
10⅝	5⅞	..	..	Barnsdall A	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
19	14⅛	..	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15¾
14⅜	11⅛	1	..	Belding Hem	600	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
23¼	11⅞	..	..	Bendix Aviation	18400	22¾	21⅞	22⅝	22⅜
19⅜	15⅛	1½	..	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	19	18⅞	19	18¾
50⅝	34	..	..	Best & Co	400	47¼	46¼	47¼	47¼
40⅜	21⅝	..	..	Bethlehem Steel	8500	40¼	39¼	39¾	40
103¾	55¾	13¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	100½	100	100½	100
26¼	14¾	..	1b	Bigelow Sanford	300	23⅜	22¾	23⅞	23
14¼	8¾	..	..	Blaw Knox	1500	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
23⅞	16⅜	.40	..	Bloomingdale	100	20½	20	20½	..
112	103¼	7	..	Bloomingdale pf	100	111½	111½	111½	..
80	28¾	..	..	Blumenthal pf	50	80	80	80	80
16⅛	6	..	..	Boeing Airplane	7400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
59⅞	39⅜	..	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	48¼	49	49	49¼
47¾	42	..	7f	Bon Ami B	20	43	43	43	43
26⅜	21	1.60	..	Borden	3300	25	24⅜	24⅝	24½
51⅞	28¼	2	..	Borg Warner	2200	52	50¾	52	51
48⅞	24⅞	..	..	Briggs Mfg	3500	47¼	45¾	47¼	45¾
15	8½	.40	..	Bridgeport Brass	16500	15½	15	15½	15
36½	30⅜	..	..	Bristol Myers	400	35	35	35	35
46¾	36½	3	..	Brooklyn Man T	600	44¼	43¾	44	43⅞
100	80	6	..	Brooklyn M T pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
7½	4¼	..	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
8⅛	4¼	..	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	8½	..	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
⅞	¼	..	..	Budd Mfg rts	2800	⅝	½	⅝	½
6⅞	3¼	..	..	Budd Mfg	600	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
50½	23	..	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	48	48	48	..
7½	2½	..	..	Budd Wheel	3400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19⅞	8¼	..	..	Bullard	500	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
10⅜	3¾	..	..	Bulova Watch	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
9⅞	3	..	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	10	7	7	7	7
20½	13¼	.60	..	Burroughs Add	1800	20	19¾	20	19⅞
2¾	1½	..	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅞
20	11⅝	..	..	Byers	600	18⅜	18	18⅛	18

—C—

42½	30½	1½	..	Calif Packing	300	32	31½	32	31½
1⅞	¼	..	..	Callahan Z&L	800	¾	⅝	¾	¾
5¾	2½	..	..	Cal

Business and Industry

Business Upturn Seen in Steadiness of Wholesale Prices

Commerce and Finance

Brokerage House Reassures Clients On Utility Values

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—A careful and concise analysis of the salient provisions of the Public Utility holdings Company Act, just made public by H. Hentz & Co., stock and commodity brokers, concludes by advising clients "not to lose their perspective on the question of the fate of utility holding company shares." The analysis, which is in tabular form, is intended solely as an informative guide to the status of leading systems and companies under the terms of the Act.

"Before venturing an opinion on the question of the future of utility holding companies, the firm concludes, "we wish to remind you that the Act does not take effect until Jan. 1, 1938, or as soon thereafter as practical, and a number of developments might occur to change the more drastic provisions before then. It is axiomatic of the breakup of large units that such action is preceded by a sharp shrinkage of the market price of the securities involved and followed by the realization that actually neither property nor equity values are seriously impaired thereby. It is reasonable to assume that during the 28 months preceding the effective date of the Act plans will be formulated to comply with the provisions in a manner that will cause the least harm to investors, and that the commission will exercise its authority in an orderly and circumspect manner.

"In the final analysis it will not be the Utility Holding Company Act that will determine the value of utility shares, but the state of the industry. Business is on the upgrade, but no industry reflects it in as marked a degree as the utility industry. When the time comes to distribute assets to stockholders or to sell these assets to interests that are permitted to buy them, their value may be so much greater than the present depressed market quotations as to insure prices comfortably in excess of those now prevailing."

Boston Edison Co. New Stock Issue

At a special meeting of the directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston Monday it was recommended that the stockholders authorize the issue of new stock to retire $16,000,000 short-term debt now outstanding.

The stockholders will act upon the matter Oct. 1. If the issue is approved they will fix the amount of the stock issue and the price at which it will be offered.

This will be the second and perhaps the final step toward the permanent financing of the Boston Edison Company's existing plant investment.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

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Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Basis Laid for BULL MARKET

As previously announced Major L. L. B. Angas, noted British economic forecaster, has joined the Brookmire Staff as Economic Adviser. His investment views and opinions thus are written for the exclusive advantage of Brookmire clients.

Trade Boom Inevitable

by MAJOR ANGAS

In a series of three bulletins Major Angas describes the phenomenon of the business cycle, concluding with a sharply drawn analysis that explains why he regards a Trade Boom as inevitable. Inasmuch as managed currency is a distinct international possibility, these three penetrating articles project the pattern of the next economic cycle and delve briefly but clearly into the monetary forces which cause and cure depressions.

Send one dollar for the three special Bulletins which point the way to investment profits in the bull market. A copy of the current "Brookmire Counselor" will also be included wherein a definite investment policy for the current market is recommended.

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Harper Sibley
President of Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Sibley Finds Trade Gaining But Sees 'New Deal' Clouds

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 (AP)—Business skies in the United States are clearing, momentarily at least, Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the Baltimore Association of Commerce today.

But, so long as the outlook is "clouded by the shadow of impending change in the methods of government and the substitution of centralized control for local and state supervision, business cannot stand condemned for proceeding with caution," he added.

Mr. Sibley attacked the New Deal for its "incursions" into matters "traditionally" reserved for the states and for its "disturbing tendency toward centralization of power over the affairs of all business and the regimentation of the lives of capital and labor alike." He attacked the federal agricultural program, the Guffey coal bill and the social security bill.

Due to the "staggering burden" of debt placed on the country, he said, "there is beginning to be apparent a widely prevalent sense of uneasiness and misgiving."

Insurance Leaders To Weigh Social Security Program

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 17 (AP)—Members of the National Association of Life Underwriters moved today by resolution and address to designate definitely the place of life insurance in the scheme of the new federal social security program.

Officials held meetings today in advance of the general opening of the organization's convention tomorrow with an anticipated attendance of 2000.

Officers and trustees voted approval of a resolution affirming that "life insurance stands today as never before as the financial institution most deeply embedded in the social and economic life of the nation.

"Our work as the sales representatives of legal reserve life insurance is for and among those who look to themselves for economic security, both for their dependents and for their own old age."

Theodore M. Riehle, New York, president of the national association, said the association did not object to the social security principle of aiding those unable to care for themselves, but did combat it as a substitute for private initiative.

Delegates from Boston arrived early to compete with Houston, Texas, and Denver in bids for the 1936 session.

Only Nine State Banks Quit FDIC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Federal officials said that only nine state banks have given notice of using the opportunity offered in the new banking act to withdraw from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

They forecast that the final total would not exceed 75.

The new law gave state banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System until Sept. 22 to signify any desire to withdraw. Officials said there were more than 7500 corporation members in this category.

Officials assigned two realistic reasons for the non-defection of statebanks: The time when those with deposits of $1,000,000 or more would be required as corporation members to affiliate with the Federal Reserve System has been postponed from 1937 to 1942; most of them have non-refundable credit with the corporation sufficient to pay assessments for several years.

Stephenson Now With Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Ralph A. Stephenson has been appointed a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and will be identified with the New England business of the bank, it was announced by W. Palen Conway following a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Mr. Stephenson, a native of Newton, Mass., who began his banking career with the First National Bank of Boston, was formerly a vice-president of the Guaranty Co., securities affiliate of the bank, now in the process of dissolution in accordance with provisions of the Banking Act of 1933.

Commodity Price Firmness Bullish, Aver Economists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Federal economists have been reading bullish business signs in the firmness of commodity prices generally.

Domestic prices on the average have weathered the downfall of NRA codes and a season of larger crops without much difficulty

The latest weekly index of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics stands almost exactly where it did May 25, on the eve of the Supreme Court's NRA decision.

It stood at 80.3 per cent of the 1926 level then and at 80.4 for the week ended Sept. 7.

Index Moves Up Slowly

Except for individual items, mainly in the farm group, the government index this year has been moving forward at the slowest pace since the recovery got under way in March, 1933. The current figure is less than 2 points above the January average and only about 2½ points above the index a year ago.

But there have been readjustments among the component groups in the meantime. Farm prices, on the whole, have maintained most of the gains they scored in the first half of the year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' average for farm products on Sept. 7 showed a gain of 7.5 per cent above the comparable 1934 figure against a gain of only 3.3 per cent in the all-commodity index and a drop of nearly 1 per cent for all commodities other than farm products and foods.

That was the chief reason given by some price students for flying business improvement signals.

They point out that while industrial prices generally have maintained a remarkably steady course for more than a year, farm prices on the average gradually have been reducing the wide disparity which existed against them in 1933.

As the Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures it, the ratio of prices received by farmers to the prices they pay for goods—calculated on a prewar level base—was 84 for August against 77 in August, 1934.

It was down to 55 per cent of the prewar base at the bottom in 1933.

Buying Power Rises

With more to sell this year, the farmer's purchasing power appears to have improved considerably, judging by price indices. Government reports of retail sales in farm areas, demand for agricultural equipment and sales of farm land bear out price indications.

Among industrial groups, prices have gone contrary to what many expected would follow the legal termination of NRA codes and return of sharp competition in some lines. Textile prices have rallied appreciably. The gain in residential construction has been reflected in the firmness of prices of building materials and house furnishing goods.

A widely-followed private index of retail prices turned upward in August, following a slow decline which started in April, 1934. It fell more than 4 per cent in that time.

Some interpreters of the shifting currents saw in the recent trends, notably the stiffening of retail prices, an indication of broadening consuming power.

Figures gathered by the Department of Commerce indicate further depletion of stocks in recent months. The inroads into stored supplies were recorded as greatest in farm products, particularly meats.

With supplies diminishing, farm prices working back toward old relationships with manufactured goods, an abundance of idle money in banks and interest rates exceedingly low, conditions were described as favorable for continuation of the firm tone in domestic prices as a whole.

Baush-Aluminum Decision Reversed

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—By a 2-to-1 decision, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a verdict under which the Baush Machine Tool Company of Massachusetts won a $3,000,000 damage suit against the Aluminium Cmpany of America. The court directed a retrial.

The Baush company charged violation of federal antitrust laws, alleging the Aluminum Company of America monopolized the aluminum market here and in Europe.

The proceedings had been before the Appellate Court twice. Two years ago, the court reversed a verdict for the defendant and sent the case back for retrial.

Decision was based upon the admission of the Circuit Court of Appeals' opinion in the first case, in part, as evidence, and reading of the evidence by counsel for the plaintiff to the jury.

Circuit Court Judge Harrie B. Chase of Brattleboro, Vt., wrote the prevailing opinion, concurred in by Judge Thomas W. Swan. Presiding Judge Martin T. Manton dissented, holding that the verdict of the second jury should be upheld.

Called 4th Libertys 60 P. C. Refunded

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Exchange subscriptions of $759,000,000, or about 60 per cent of the total, were announced by the Treasury in a progress report on its refunding offer for $1,250,000,000 of called Fourth Liberty bonds.

Acting Secretary Coolidge said about $331,000,000 of the 4¼ per cent bonds called for October 15 have been exchanged for new 10-12-year bonds bearing 2¾ per cent interest and approximately $428,000,000 for 3½-year notes paying 1½ per cent.

Exchange subscriptions for the notes closed last Saturday, but Mr. Coolidge said the conversion offer on the new 10-12-year bonds will be kept open for an indefinite period.

Prices Firmer as Demand Broadens in Cotton Goods

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 17—There was some broadening of activity during the past week in primary cotton goods markets.

Buyers of gray goods came into the market for moderate quantities of merchandise but the price advances announced on overalls, on sheets and pillow cases and on some lines of cotton and part wool blankets served to slow up trading in finished goods for the moment.

The pressure of seasonal needs, however, forced many buyers into the market for more gray goods and as trading broadened, prices firmed up to the former peak levels and were holding there strongly at the close of the week.

It was the sheeting section of the coarse goods market that held the center of attention rather than the wide print cloths. There were liberal commitments to be filled by the leather trade and the rubberizing factories that have been postponing for some time the covering of their forward requirements. Jobbers and bleachers were in for more yardage during the week.

There was a good call for twills, for carded sateens and for medium weight drills for clothing purposes. The makers of comfortables were buying liberal amounts of sateens for early finishing and raincoat people were also laying down orders for their new season's lines.

Print cloths were moving moderately at very firm prices throughout the list. There was an especially strong demand reported for the 45-inch goods which were scarce for early delivery. Standard 38½-inch and 39-inch goods were firmer, with four yard 80 squares recovering to 8¾ cents, and 39-inch 68x72s climbing to 7½ cents for quick goods. The standard 38½-inch 64x60s were moving at 6¼ cents and 45-inch goods of the same count stiffened at 7¾ cents after selling at 7½ with processing tax clauses.

Carded broadcloths were taken in large volume, particularly the 100x60s which moved at 8¾ cents, while the 112x60s saw a good deal of trading at 9¾ cents.

In the fine goods section of the market there was increasing activity in lawns and some fractional improvement in prices. Some business in broadcloths was taken during the past week, and 12½ cents seems to be fairly well established as the price for either 128x68s or the 136x60s.

The most active part of the combed goods market was the fancy goods division, where the dress trade buyers were active and were competing for available looms with the drapery goods people, who are trying to buy lenos and other fancy weaves at the lowest possible price. Mixture goods were popular.

Canada Has Sharp Upturn in Foreign Trade for August

OTTAWA, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Department of National Revenue reports Canada's exports in August were worth almost $15,000,000 more than in August last year and that exports for the five months ended Aug. 31 were almost $20,000,000 greater than during the corresponding period of 1934.

The August figures showed a total exports of Canadian produce this year at $70,737,836 compared with $55,249,375. Total exports for the five months were worth $278,546,265 compared with $258,897,407.

At the end of the five months Canada's imports had risen more than $14,000,000 above the 1934 figures while the August total was up a little more than $6,000,000.

The 1935 five-months total of $235,976,521 compared with $221,535,091 in 1934. The August totals were $49,653,986 this year and $43,507,331 last year.

The difference between values of exports and imports was $42,569,744 on the side of a favorable trade balance.

Netherlands Bank Increases Discount Rate to 6 Per Cent

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17 (AP)—Holland, determined to protect her gold supply and allay uneasiness about the guilder, has raised the Bank of Netherlands' discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

The guilder firmed after the announcement, and a better feeling prevailed in financial circles.

Weakness in the uglider and weekend shipments of gold from the Continent to America were believed due to fears that the Government, in approaching the reassembling of Parliament, might be unable to carry out its economy program against opposition pressure.

It was understood the Cabinet had made plans for new and drastic economies, including salary cuts, to balance the budget.

The guilder, which at one time during the day was offered at a 40 cents discount on futures in London because of devaluation fears, strengthened later and closed at 7.33½ to the pound.

Mexico Maps Out Plan to Conserve Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In an effort to conserve Mexico's resources President Lazaro Cardenas stressed three fundamental points of his program in his review of his Cabinet at the opening of Congress.

These points are as follows:

1. The setting aside of certain reserve zones of mining products to guarantee the future supply of the nation.

2. A special exploration service will be inaugurated which will control these reserves and supervise the opening of new mines by private individuals with the object of preventing their trespassing upon national property.

3. National mining will receive all stimulus possible from the Government and individual gold miners as well as the members of Miners' Co-operative will be amply protected in their activities.

Coal and Iron Deposits

One of the first acts of the newly formed Exploration Department was to discover large deposits of coal and iron in the states of Oaxaca and Puebla, and declare them part of the national reserve supply. Twenty other states have also contributed reserve zones to the gigantic plan of defense for Mexico's future.

The world-wide campaign to raise silver prices has inevitably reflected upon conditions in this country. However, the President promised that the smaller miners and co-operatives would be protected against exploitation by the more powerful capitalistic enterprises. Any individual will have the right to stake claims and work them provided he can prove that he possesses the essential technical knowledge and equipment. The results of these rulings were demonstrated by the fact that in the first six months of this year more mining concessions were granted than in all the previous year of 1934.

Oil Industry Control

The petroleum industry presents certain features which make its immediate control an imperative necessity. For this, the following four-point plan has been approved and put into action.

1. At no time will any company be allowed to draw upon the reserve supplies of the country, which must always come up to a certain approximate quantity.

2. The Ministry will intervene, whenever possible, in order to effect an equilibrium in the economic forces of this industry; it will encourage national enterprises and create a semiofficial organism for the support and regulation of all problems that may arise in the future.

3. The present method of concessions will be greatly modified and in the future the surface grant will be reduced on each claim. This will strike a particularly heavy blow at those large companies that have been accustomed to make claims for hundreds of miles at one sweep. Also, concessions will be refused when it can be proven that the parties concerned are working against national interests.

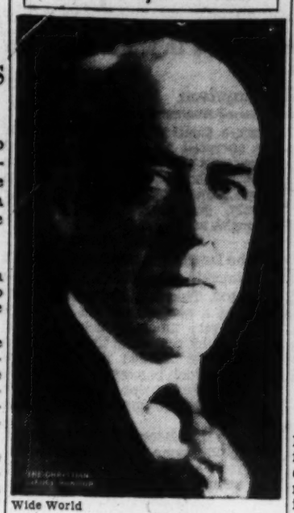
Reserves "Carried Off"

All of these modifications have one aim; to attack the patent fact that for decades Mexico has stood by idly and watched her national reserves being carried off while she was faced with an impoverished future.

The development of the co-operative system in industrial life will also be fostered, as the past few years have proved to be of incalculable benefit. For this reason, the Government has given preference to the co-operatives in all business enterprises, but particularly those that concern national resources.

Among the many new laws which this ministry is studying at present are those that will permit expropriation in case of public necessity, another to investigate the milk monopoly; further investigations of the trolley-car company and telephone and telegraph, all foreign-controlled enterprises. In addition, a census will be taken of farming, industry, and other enterprises in order to amplify the economic control of these fields.

For Utility Act Test



Wide World

Robert E. Healy
Securities and Exchange Commissioner

SEC Is Eager For Early Test Of Utility Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—That the Securities and Exchange Commission is as eager as the utility holding companies for an early test of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 was indicated by Robert E. Healy, SEC commissioner, in an address before the fourth annual meeting of the Controllers' Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The utility act, which holding company officials are taking prompt action to test in the courts, is to be administered by the SEC.

Would Like Early Decision

"It would be regrettable," Mr. Healy said, "to put several years of intensive effort on the part of the commission and the utilities into administering the act, only to find it invalid. Moreover, the commission's efforts to administer it would be far more effective, with far less friction, after the validity of the act had been determined. If the companies want to question its constitutionality, I believe the commission will do its part in facilitating an early decision."

In reviewing the work of the SEC to date in carrying out the terms of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Mr. Healy pointed out that predictions of chaos and destruction of the securities business had been made when these two laws were passed, but that the predictions had not been fulfilled. He stressed the commission's intention of proceeding slowly in laying down the framework of the administrative practice called for by the utility act.

Aids Price Stability

Mr. Healy asserted that as a result of the legislation back of the SEC, stock exchanges had been given a higher stability as to prices, and number of issues. He considered that the market has assumed the character of an investment forum more than in recent years, with a better quality of trading. He attributed this to the margin limitations of the act and the antimanipulation rules of the commission, in which self-policing by certain exchanges has been an important factor.

Unlisted securities and over-the-counter trading remain as a difficult problem for the commission, according to Mr. Healy. An important question here is whether or not the issuers listed in the over-the-counter market should have the same regulations as those listed on the exchanges, he said. So far there has been no marked flight from the exchanges to the over-the-counter market or vice versa.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Bonds and Debentures for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

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2,000,000	2½	September 1, 1938	99.641641
3,000,000	3½	September 1, 1939	101.871481
3,000,000	3½	September 1, 1940	100.570703
14,500,000	3¾	September 1, 1945	100.000000

*Accrued interest to be added

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

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September 17, 1935

Home Building

High Adventure — To Remodel a Country Place

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

A Compact Country Property

Two Cottages Made Into One, With a Delightful Garden

By **Kathrine Morrison**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"STOCKWELLS," on the outskirts of the picturesque village of Aston Upthorpe, in Berkshire, combines practically all the advantages which the city dweller would like to find when he sets out on his quest for an ideal country home. It is within easy reach of the main thoroughfare. Yet, lying as it does on the far fringe of the tiny village, it is completely private. This privacy is due largely to a row of tall trees which screen the grounds from the back windows of its nearest neighbors.

The property is of a manageable size, consisting of about two and a half acres. It is almost oval in shape with the house in the center of the oval. In front is an orchard which slopes gently up to the tree-lined boundary. To one side of the dwelling is a lawn and immediately behind is a formal flower garden with a paved terrace near the back door. This is a favorite place for sitting out on hot summer days for *al fresco* meals. Beyond the flower beds is another lawn leading down to two swimming pools.

The house itself was formerly two separate cottages—one dating from the Tudor period and the other from the reign of Queen Anne. Over 30 years ago some one realized the possibilities of this compact little property and made a single dwelling of the two ancient cottages, adding a small modern wing.

When, however, the present owners, Mr. Herbert Lugg and his wife, the Baroness Paulise de Bush-Lugg, bought "Stockwells" a few years ago, much remained to be done before the house could be considered really comfortable. A system of central heating was installed. Doors were pierced in walls in order to allow access to and from all parts both upstairs and downstairs and an up-to-date bathroom was made alongside the principal bedroom. The remodeling included a fully equipped modern kitchen next to the dining room.

Back to Original Beauty

Besides these alterations, which contribute so greatly to the convenience of the household, the old cottages were brought back as closely as possible to their original condition. The central heating made it possible to scrap the small modern grates which disfigured several of the rooms and to open up the large fireplaces, restoring them to their former appearance with thick oaken lintels, deep hearths and wrought iron fireside appliances. Layers of wall paper were peeled off, disclosing the half-timbered construction of the walls. Plaster ceilings were removed, exposing the age-darkened timbers of old beams and rafters.

In order that all the furnishings should be in keeping with this old-world interior, only antiques were chosen, with the exception of one bedroom. This bedroom has been furnished with painted pieces and gayly patterned floral cretonnes which suit the rustic character of the house.

The present owners had not been long in possession before they realized what opportunities were offered by the rivulets of water trickling through the grounds. These emptied into ditches hidden in the undergrowth of the trees along the boundary. Aston Upthorpe itself is a village of springs. They take their rise in the chalk downs near by and flow merrily along the pathways.

Pools Made

The first experiment in capturing the flow of these crystal-clear waters was the construction of two small pools to one side of the house. When the beds were dug, they were covered with gravel. Stones were built up around their edges and a tiny bridge was made between the two pools. The outlet of course was dammed up.

The result of these labors was so satisfactory that Mr. Lugg and his wife were encouraged in the undertaking of a much more ambitious scheme. This was the construction of the first swimming pool. Months of work were necessary to dig it to the depth of four feet. The earth thus removed was used to build up a bank on one side and to level certain swampy parts of the lawn. The rim of the pool was made of concrete. The curved top of the rim was made by using corrugated iron sheets bent to form the desired shape. Several loads of gravel were required to fill the bottom.

One of the most ticklish operations was building the dam. The dam for the two small pools was constructed on the usual principle of a wooden sluice gate lifted by a lever. The whole thing being on such a small scale, the lever could be operated by hand. But a hand lever was out of the question with a larger body of water. Gearing to work a lever would have been fairly costly, so another method was thought out.

Upper and Lower

The larger dam consisted of a wall of concrete into which a pipe was inserted. This can be opened by removing a stopper at the end of a chain, very much as a bath tub is emptied by removing the plug. Two people are needed to open the stopper which has served its purpose well enough, except that the water at first rushes through with great velocity.

Some time later another large pool about the same length as the first (40 feet) but wider was built along the same lines. At present the water of the upper pool feeds the lower and there is no means of draining the upper pool without emptying the other also. The owners are planning to change this. They expect to build a concrete wall between the two pools which will have about a foot of water above it. In the ordinary way the two pools will look like a single sheet of water. But, if either needs to be drained, this operation can be carried out without both being entirely emptied. Only a foot of water will disappear. This means of course that each pool will have its separate outlet into the already existing ditches which are such convenient carriers of surplus water.

© K. Morrison, London

Stockwells, on the Outskirts of the Picturesque Village of Aston Upthorpe, in Berkshire. Upper Right—The Garden Court Fringed With Herbaceous Borders, the Marginal Plantings of Lavender. Upper Left—Showing the Structural Beams and Fireplace Lintel. Below—The Enclosed Staircase Was Replaced by This One, the Railings From an Old House in Oxford.

Hobbies and Hints

I Looked Again With Eyes That Saw—I Had a Garden

California

Dear Friends:

The experiences and mental impressions of others given us by the Monitor have proved so delightfully interesting, that I am taking the liberty of proffering an impression of mine, and feel that a bit of explanation is in order.

My childhood years were spent near the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and the Blue Ridge Mountains. I have a vivid recollection of the garden at the old home, with its honeysuckle bowers and hedge of roses, its towering silver maples and the cool spring under the beach trees.

For some years past, business affairs have sent my family and me to many different cities, sometimes on short notice and in rapid succession. When we have been anchored for longer periods there was always the thought of change.

All through these years I have longed for a real garden. One day, when the longing was particularly actute, I looked out upon my balcony and the thought came exultantly clear, I have a garden! I looked again—and I had eyes to see.

Not a formal garden with prim walks and stately background, nor yet a rambling old garden of more restful mien. My garden, on a small balcony consists of a variety of potted ferns, red and pink begonias, coleus, a succulent or two, cacti, and the crowning glory of all, a little box of frilly, double petunias, with "wandering Jew" trailing long, green fingers down its orange-colored sides.

Two of the petunias stand regally upright, as sentinels on guard. The others lean far out over the sides of the box, nodding their bright heads to the passers-by on the sidewalk below. In front of my balcony two tall Italian cypress trees, where the birds hold court, sway in the breeze.

Plants and flowers have a language that all lovers of growing things know. And how freely they express gratitude by giving out their transcendent beauty of line, color and fragrance! Even my old, spiny cactus, a grotesquely interesting shape, with arms upraised in a salute to the sun, put forth a new, green color and several new "arms" when I changed the soil and gave the pot a coat of fresh paint, as though it must make some return for value received. A coleus plant, little larger than the proverbial mustard seed, transplanted a few weeks ago, is certainly branching out and trying to be a "great tree" among its kind.

A little four-year-old lad from down the street, whom I know only as "Junior," takes great delight in watering my "garden" occasionally. One day I heard him saying, "You're welcome. You're welcome." He gravely explained—"When the flowers nod their heads they're saying: 'Thank you for the nice drink of water.'" I am firmly convinced that "Junior" knows whereof he speaks.

(Mrs.) F. H. F.

* * *

Three Years After

Michigan

Dear Garden Friends:

For a long time I have read and enjoyed every one of the Garden Hobby letters. About three years ago we came into possession of a small suburban place about 2½ acres in size. The place had been unoccupied for a long time and presented a rather discouraging sight. But the ground was level and situated on a good road. The house was small, a little more than a garage-house, but all in all it presented possibilities.

Now after three years of good hard work and careful planning, we feel rewarded for our efforts. The ground which was stony has furnished us with stones for an outside chimney, a new foundation, and a stone porch.

Our friends gave us some of their choice roots and shrubs and together with a small amount we purchased, we have a good start. A rustic fence was built on the two sides of the property and forms an artistic background for the lilacs, forsythia, flowering almond and flowering currant bushes. Close at hand is a walnut tree with drooping branches and underneath it a bird bath has been placed.

We are trying hard to keep to perennial plants and have had a lot of fun raising them from seed. We have had success with delphinium and columbine. Somehow we cannot get along without the good old standbys such as zinnias, sweet William, California poppies, petunias and many others.

Grouping the colors has been a source of much pleasure. We have our delphiniums and Madona lilies together, also the purple iris and Oriental poppies close to each. Deep colored petunias are planted among the Silver King artemisia. This white leaved contrast plant gives very striking effects and sets off any bouquet beautifully.

Another interesting find which we have enjoyed and shared with our friends is Sweet Rocket, a hardy perennial. This we raised from seed. The plants grow to a height of nearly three feet. This is one of the reasons it is very desirable for open spaces. Likewise it is excellent for cutting and makes beautiful decoration when placed in baskets. The flowers possess a spicy fragrance and range in color from lavender and pink to white.

Along the side of the garage that faces our kitchen, we have set chrysanthemums. While these require very little attention during the summer we are more than repaid for their welcome blooms when other plants and flowers have ceased blooming. They are white and rose in color and they too are very fine for cutting and house decoration.

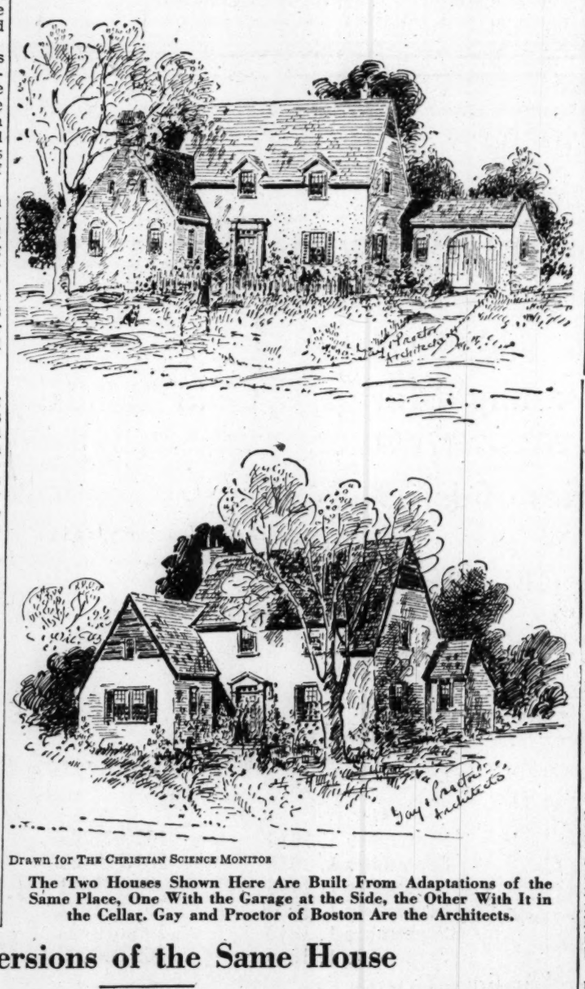
Our house fronts on the road on which we have a frontage of about 150 feet. I must here add that we have a great many plants which seed themselves, among these are the petunia. So with a goodly number of small plants we made a border across the entire front of the yard with the petunias which range in color from white to a very dark purple shade. The color effect is very pleasing and the flowers bloom abundantly.

My letter would not be complete without letting the roses come in for their share of honor. A rustic house was built especially for climbing roses. We have the white ramblers and the pink ones which nearly cover the house.

It has been our experience that the orange calendula is an excellent flower to have in the garden, it is especially good if the weather is hot and dry and is always welcome for a bright and cheery bouquet.

Gardening has proved to be a wonderful experience, fine after a trying day at the office and really an education in itself. Many, many times I have said, "Thank God for a garden."

(Miss L. B. L.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Two Houses Shown Here Are Built From Adaptations of the Same Place, One With the Garage at the Side, the Other With It in the Cellar. Gay and Proctor of Boston Are the Architects.

Two Versions of the Same House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

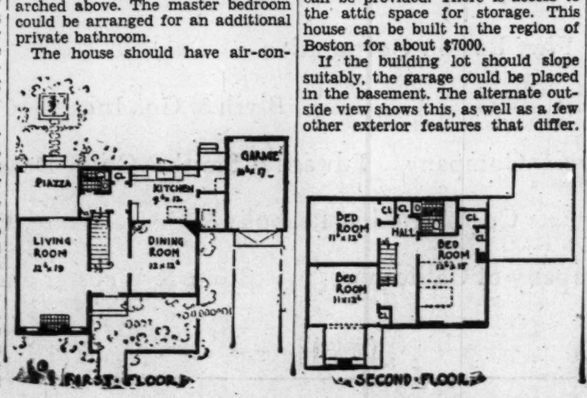
THIS is a house which departs somewhat from the usual type of dwelling. The projecting front gable enables one to achieve a picturesque effect by forming a terrace at the front entrance enclosed by this gable and a low fence, with suitable shrubbery, plantings, and flagstone walk. The garage may be at the side or in the basement according to the lot requirements, or desire of owner. As there would be a garden at the rear, a porch leading to it is provided out of the living room, giving the owner pleasant seclusion.

The outside of the house is designed for cinder block treatment, brick or stucco finish for the front walls and chimney, whitewashed or cream tinted. Elsewhere wood finish, with asphalt shingles for the roof. The roof is irregular in outline to give an effect low and quaint, and is well insulated as are also all outside walls.

The interior is carried out in early American style. The living room walls from floor to ceiling are done in knotty pine, stain finished, with ceiling beams and rough plaster between. The hall and dining room are painted woodwork, with low dado in dining room and a corner cupboard. The kitchen would be painted work with linoleum floor. The toilet on the first floor and the bathroom have the tile floor and dado. The three bedrooms are painted and the plaster walls covered with old-fashioned wallpaper. Floors are oak. One bedroom has a quaint alcove arched above. The master bedroom could be arranged for an additional private bathroom.

The house should have air-conditioned heat from an oil-burning equipment. This heater may be located near the kitchen as shown, should it be desired not to have a cellar under the house; or in the basement, in which case, a breakfast nook off the kitchen could be obtained. Beneath the living room a basement playroom with fireplace can be provided. There is access to the attic space for storage. This house can be built in the region of Boston for about $7000.

If the building lot should slope suitably, the garage could be placed in the basement. The alternate outside view shows this, as well as a few other exterior features that differ.



Mrs. George B. Gill, Los Angeles, Calif.

Has Its Own Air-Conditioning System

The Ice Plant, Native of Hot or Semi-Arid Regions. This One Was Photographed in Southern California

It has a long name, Cryophytum crystallinum, but it is a quaint, humble little annual. Its outstanding characteristic is its spreading fleshy leaves, covered with glistening drops of water. The flower is pale pink and white.

Gems From the Rockies

Seven Native Shrubs to Grace the Home Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

SOME localities are particularly fortunate when it comes to native flora, literally abounding in beautiful things that are quite foreign to another. In this respect the rugged slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the lush, green mountain meadows, to my mind, leave nothing to be desired. It is a flower lover's paradise, and shrubs play no small part in nature's grand rock garden.

Many of these lovely wildling shrubs do very well—even actually thrive—when transplanted from their native habitat to our gardens, especially if, when planting, a little thought is given to provide them with surroundings that somewhat resemble their former home. (In taking wild shrubs, be sure, however, to keep in mind the best interests of conservation. Some should not be taken.—Editor.)

One thing that is often difficult unless you are particularly well versed in botany and quite familiar with shrubs out of bloom as well as in, is the proper transplanting time. To have real success one should not attempt transferring them when they are in full leaf or in bloom. Spot your shrub, mark it, and then return when it is fairly dormant to dig it up. This may be either late fall, winter or early spring. Or better still, buy your native shrubs from a nurseryman who specializes in such stock, and be asured of good growth.

Bedecked With Thimbleberry

A mountain side luxuriantly bedecked with the thimbleberry (Rubus deliciosus) is a sight never to be forgotten, and I have seen many an excellent specimen of this lovely shrub growing in gardens. The branches droop as gracefully as do those of the familiar spiraea, and the four-petaled blossoms have the exquisite chasteness of a single white rose. It blooms in May and June, the pearly white berries that are the glory of the bush and the joy of the birds. The dogwood also has showy clusters of white berries, and both the large heads of flowers and berries are observed most of the summer. But this shrub is most brilliant in its autumn dress, while in winter the red twigs are always there to remind us that when winter comes, awakening spring is not so far behind.

Another gorgeous shrub that frequently lingers close to our noisy, tumbling mountain streams is the wild mock orange (Jamesia americana). The clustered flowers are small, very fragrant, and look as if they had been dipped in creamy wax, but to me the outstanding feature of this shrub is the foliage. While the leaves are inclined to be small, there are many of them, and they are sharply veined, thick and velvety. In autumn they change to a deep wine red, reminding one of rich old plush.

The creeping holly grape (Mahonia repens), often called the Oregon grape, has sharp-cut foliage resembling holly. This little shrub rarely grows more than eight inches tall and is most effective when massed on a dry bank in either sun or shade. The leaves stay on during the winter months, turning to a rich, bronzy shade, and the profuse fragrant yellow flowers come in early spring, to be followed by bluish berries that make fine jelly—if you can get them before the birds do.

With Edible Fruit

The western sand cherry (Prunus besseyi) is another dwarf shrub with edible fruit. It is a low spreading bush and gives plentifully of flowers and fruit. The cherries which are large and black and unlike our common chokecherry, when fully ripe, are only slightly astringent.

The nine bark (Physocarpus opulifolius) also known as the wild spiraea, grows to about five feet in height if it isn't snuggled close or drooping over some huge rock. The slender branches are similar to those of spiraea Van Houtte, except the flowers have a blush to their whiteness and the tiny buds are quite a rosy hue.

Our really fine Colorado dogwood (Cornus stolonifera Coloradensis) and lovely snowberry (Symphoricarpos occindentalis) are both splendid native shrubs. The latter is excellent for rocky slopes and while the foliage is good, and the flowers tiny blushing gems, it is

Fall Is the Time To Start a Fern Bed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most gardeners would like a fern bed. The time to prepare for them in the latitude of the northern United States is in the fall. Then the spot will be ready for early spring transplanting. It is very inexpensive and not at all difficult. Most of us have a north spot around the house where it is difficult to persuade plants to thrive. Often the soil is perpetually moist and is inclined to cover itself with moss. This is the spot for a fern bed.

The study of the varieties of ferns in any given locality is a never-ending source of delight to one who appreciates beauty in foliage. But for the beginner it is best to start with the common varieties of the neighboring woods.

In starting a fern bed, dig out the area decided upon to a depth of 15 or 18 inches. During the fall, as you rake leaves, pile them in this spot. Heap them up, and then soak thoroughly with water. They will mat down and sink. Each few days, pile on more leaves and repeat the soaking. Tramp them down solidly each time they are watered.

Just before the last application of leaves, late in the fall, spread two inches of peat moss over the bed. Then heap again with leaves and soak. In the spring, the whole mass will be sunken below the ground level and should be filled in with woods' soil. This soil may be gotten in any grove of hardwood trees. Scrape off the surface layer of leaves and beneath is the decayed humus, accumulated through the seasons.

In transplanting ferns, the best time is a cloudy day, immediately following a rain. The native varieties are beautiful and easy to grow. A fern bed is a delightful addition to any garden.

Start Small Fruits In Early Autumn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LATE August or early September is a favorable time to start small fruits. Transplanting or setting out new plants in the early fall has a number of advantages for the home gardener. It permits the work to be done at a season when there is more time than in the rush of early spring; it gives the plants an opportunity to "set" their roots before the ground freezes and they are then ready to start growth immediately in the spring. One can often secure plants from neighbors or farmer acquaintances and bring the plants directly to the garden. Thus one can see that good, thrifty plants are secured and also the plants do not have to wait over in express offices or post offices.

Some gardeners make the mistake of thinking that strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries do not need as good soil as flowers and vegetables. To grow good fruit the soil must be fertile and mellow. Plow or spade deeply. Do not, when transplanting anything, put commercial fertilizer or dressing in the hole. If this is done, the roots of plant, be it flower, vegetable, or fruit, will center right in that spot. In a year the roots will be a closely gnarled ball instead of a widely spread system drawing nourishment from a large area.

In setting strawberries, spread the roots like a fan, and be sure that the crown of the plant is just level with the soil. If too low, it decays; if too high, it dries up. There is much difference of opinion as to the advisability of puttir water in the hole before planting, putting water on after planting, or not watering at all. Many experiments have convinced the writer that best results are obtained when transplanting is done after a thorough rain and no extra water is used. Next best results have come by putting water in the hole before the plant is set, then covering the roots with some soil, applying more water, and then filling in with soil. No water is used on the surface.

The vine fruits and bush fruits should be set two inches deeper than they were before digging. The previous soil level mark is plainly seen. To grow raspberries and blackberries by the hill system which is probably the most satisfactory for the home garden, the plants should be set four feet apart. Six or eight canes make a good hill. Each season the canes which have fruited are cut out as soon as the fruit is gone.

If one wishes currants and gooseberries, first of all get in touch with local authorities to see if there is any regulation against them. Those bushes are hosts in the life cycle of the white pine blister—a serious enemy of these beautiful trees.

H. P.

Paint Pointers

Peach Bedroom

Peach is an especially pleasing paint color for the walls of a woman's or girl's bedroom. An even lighter tint of the same color for the ceiling and white for the woodwork comprise a combination that makes a very charming background.

Painting Brick

In painting brick, special brick primers containing China wood oil are recommended. The application of paints to brick will seal up the pores and prevent the penetration of moisture which often causes dampness. If the surface is stained by white efflorescing salts, it is essential that these spots be brushed off before the priming coat is applied.

Glorious September VACATION DAYS

Although the summer crowd is migrating homeward, there are still good vacation days ahead. Travel conditions are ideal in September—the weather is usually agreeable—and it's not too late to stop at summer resorts. Many of the mountain, lake and seashore hotels offer reduced September rates.

For information that will add to the pleasure of your vacation, consult the hotel, travel and resort advertisements in the Tuesday and Friday issues of The Christian Science Monitor.

Big Ten Teams Likely to Hold 1934 Positions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 — Starting practice five days earlier than usual, football candidates in the Big Ten now have a week of conditioning behind them. Minnesota is displaying the strength which promises worthy defense of the Conference title, but not enough to lead to expectations of another undefeated season of national caliber. Ohio State, last year's runner-up, is showing power which may displace the others in both realms.

Disclosures in scrimmage so far fail to substantiate hopes of important changes in the ranking of other teams. Traditions of dominance would give Michigan a higher rating than last place, which it occupied last year with six defeats. Wisconsin looks stronger, but not enough to advance it much beyond the fifth place where it tied with Northwestern last year.

Perhaps Illinois will keep right up behind the leaders, as it did a year ago with third place. Fourth place looks a bit high for Purdue aspirations, due to the loss of backfield stars. It will require more strength than is now apparent to bring Chicago, Indiana and Iowa out of the trailing positions.

Opening Games Sept. 28

Opening games, to be played Sept. 28, may not greatly illuminate the situation. Most significant will be Chicago's invasion of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., because the Maroons must throw full strength against the Bix Six leaders. Other games for the opening day are of the caliber calculated to assure Conference victories, without undue effort.

Coach Bernie Bierman at Minnesota has a squad of over 70, including 17 letter winners. The formidable reserve power of 1934 will move into positions vacated by graduating luminaries. Clarence Thompson, a sophomore, is dashing successfully in the long open running game favored by Bierman. This new ball carrier may make the fans forget their loss of Pug Lund, All-America halfback. The veterans George Roscoe and Jules Alfonso are improving at this type of work.

The Gophers are captained by Glenn Seidel, veteran quarterback. At fullback the graduation of Stanley Kostka is being compensated by Sheldon Biese, a veteran of plunging success. It will be more difficult to rebuilt the line. The fine pair of ends, Frank Larson and Robert Tenner, left a big deficiency, while the star tackle, Phillip Bengsten, and the brilliant guards, William Bevan and Milton Bruhn, demand all-Conference ability to replace them. Coach Bierman has a capable, seasoned center in Dale Rennebohm.

Reserve Power Doubtful

New reserve power seems to be the chief doubtful problem at Minnesota, and it will take a few games to prove whether the solution is found. The first Gopher game is with North Dakota State at Minneapolis.

Michigan promises to have a better backfield, but about the same old line, with last year's seasoning. Coach Harry Kipke is weakening the line by keeping Willis Ward, all-around athlete, in the backfield, when he is a natural end and may never be a versatile ball carrier. Ward's speed, however, makes him valuable whenever he can be broken loose. Ward and Capt. William Renner are likely to be the only veterans in the backfield, as Coach Kipke is spending much time on Robert Cooper, fullback, and John Smithers and Stark Ritchie, halfbacks, with the intention of working these sophomores into the first-string lineup. The Wolverines have 14 lettermen in a squad of less than 60, which is not as large as the average Michigan turnout.

Averages Better Than 210

Coach Kipke's prospective first line averages better than 210 pounds, and all but one are veterans. Tiny Wright, center, leads the weight list with 247 pounds, followed by John Viergever, tackle, at 231, and Mike Savage, end, at 222. The Wolverines get into action Oct. 5 with a visit from Michigan State.

At Chicago the veteran triple-threat All-America halfback, Capt. Jay Berwanger, may have to carry more than one man's responsibility again this season. Coach Clark Shaughnessy lost nine of the veterans who helped Berwanger. He has a number of good men in the squad of 55 working on the Midway, but nobody to take attention off the star halfback. This makes the Maroons vulnerable at the point of the greatest strength, as opposing tacklers, rushing Berwanger on all occasions, whether he has the ball or not, have been able to swamp him in more than one game. There is some hope of Ned Bartlett developing enough to provide a decoy. Ewald Nyquist, former fullback, is working into the blocking quarterback position. Nobody has promised to make up for the loss of Ell Patterson, all-star center. There are 10 letter men on the team, with a first eleven of good size, fair speed in the line, and alacrity in the backfield. The lack of reserve power, however, may show up in the Nebraska game, which is certainly a tough opener.

An improved line, with more consistent backfield blocking is the objective of Coach Ossie Solem at Iowa. Sophomores moving up from the Hawkeye freshman team, declared one of the best in years, promise the improvement needed. More than 50 players are taking part in scrimmages at Iowa City, with Richard Crayne, captain, leading the ground-gaining at fullback again. Joe Richards, Sheldon Gordinier and Johnny Hild are other veteran ball carriers, while Dwight Hoover continues his good blocking in the backfield.

One New Coach

The only new coach in the conference, Lynn Waldorf at Northwestern, is attracting much attention. He drew the largest squad, 72, to turn out in Purple history. He says his team is likely to be heavy but sluggish, which means he would rather have a bunch of jackrabbits. Waldorf developed the open field running game, as opposed to a game opened up by forward passing, at Kansas State, and his addition to the ranks of other recent recruits to Big Ten coaching is in keeping with the trend.

There is a lot of ability in the Northwestern backfield, but it is divided among too many men, and not combined in a few. Waldorf's problem will be to send the specialists in when their particular tricks are needed. Veterans are being favored, the first string backfield probably consisting of Swisher, Duvall, Toth, and Co-Capt. Crulce. Three sophomores, Fred Vanzo, fullback, and Don Heap and John Kovatch, halfbacks, are getting attention. The line needs more strength at end. It has promising center candidates in Leon Wegner and Co-Capt. Al Lind. The Wildcats face a formidable schedule, but it begins with an easy contest against De Paul at Evanston.

Next Tuesday the prospects of Ohio State, Purdue, Indiana Wisconsin and Illinois will be examined.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Places of Little and Jones in Golf

WHEN Bobby Jones retired from championship golf competition, back in 1930, after having won the United States amateur five times, the United States open four times, the British amateur once and the British open three times, capping this with his famous "Grand Slam," followers of golf were freely predicting that it would be a long, long time before an amateur golfer appeared upon the scene who could come anywhere near showing the quality of golf that enabled Jones to pile up such a remarkable record, all acquired before he was 29 years old. That he did not add to this record is due to the fact that he ceased competing in these events, for he was just in his prime and at the top of his game when he decided to retire.

Wide World
W. Lawson Little Jr.

Little Makes a Record of His Own

It was not until W. Lawson Little Jr. won the British amateur championship in 1934 that the famous Stanford University undergraduate started out to make a real name for himself in world golfing circles. After he added the American title to his British conquest that year, he began to receive serious consideration as one of the greatest amateur golfers of the world. When he sailed for England last spring to defend his British title, there were many who were predicting that he would not be successful in his defense. It was pointed out that in the whole history of the British amateur championship no foreigner had ever won that title two years in succession, and that H. G. Hutchinson and H. H. Hilton were the only British golfers who had been able to repeat. Yet in the face of all this Little defended and then returned to the United States to retain his American title. This gives him a record of four successive amateur championship titles, something no other golfer has ever accomplished. It is a record worthy of being bracketed close to, if not with, Jones's "Grand Slam."

Golf That Is Hard to Beat

That Little has played real championship golf in the four tournaments he has won cannot be questioned, and especially is this true of the United States amateur last week. Surely no golfer ever deserved a title more than did Little. He played eight matches, and six of them were the dreaded 18-hole competitions, and the closest battle he had was the first-round encounter with Rufus King, whom he defeated 3 and 1. His medal card for the 156 holes played in the eight matches showed that he was 19 strokes better than par, which is just about the finest golf that has ever been noted in a United States or British amateur or open championship. There may be a golfer who is capable of playing better golf than this, but he has not yet showed himself. Even Jones in his best day did not show that standard of play, and it is little wonder that the great Atlantan should be credited with saying that Little shot the greatest golf he had ever seen when he defeated Johnny Goodman in the semifinal round last Friday.

Wide World
Robert T. Jones Jr.

And What of the Future?

And now a big question among amateur golfers is as to what of the future. Little is 25 years old, four years younger than Jones was when the latter decided to quit the competitive game. One might take a chance and say that Little has reached the top of his game; but it is quite certain that he is still in his prime, and should be good for championship play for several years to come. His mastery of all the strokes entering the game is just about perfection. Added to this, he is a terrific driver, and, what is still more, he has the power of concentration, which, after all, is one of the most important elements entering into championship play. The player who betters Little's present records will have to play golf that will, in turn, give him some new records for the book.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 17, 1910

THE New York Giants went into second place in the National League standing by virtue of a double victory over St. Louis. Wiltse pitched four-hit ball in the first game and won it by 1 to 0. The Giants clinched the second engagement with a seven-run rally in the fourth inning. Pittsburgh lost to Boston and dropped to third place.

Marine Marksman Tops Field at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sergt. Claude N. Harris of Lancaster, Calif., a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, received the title of America's champion rifle shot yesterday, after he topped 1661 competitors in the national individual rifle match here. He scored 239 out of a possible 250 points. William T. Guy, of Astoria, N. Y., placed second in the contest with 238 points and Hugh F. Nelson of San Diego, Calif., was third with 238, having been outranked by Guy for second place. The United States Marine Corps team won the national pistol team match after being tied at 1254 points out of a possible 1500 with police teams Nos. 1 and 2 of Los Angeles, Calif.

White Sox Outfield Equals Old Record

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—For the first time in nearly a quarter century, a major league outfield played a full game yesterday without having a single putout or assist.

The Chicago White Sox outfielders, Radcliffe, Simmons and Washington, were given no opportunities as "Sad Sam" Jones limited the Washington Senators to four scattered hits.

The last game in which this happened was in 1911, and incidentally was with the White Sox. The other two times came in 1899 with the New York Giants and 1908 with the St. Louis Browns.

More Olympic Opposition

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 (AP)—By unanimous vote of more than 35 representatives of member clubs, the South Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union last night instructed its national A. A. U. convention delegates to vote against participation of a United States team in the Olympic Games next summer at Berlin. Joseph T. England, former president of the association and assistant manager of the Olympic team, spoke for a neutral stand, but the few supporters who rallied to him at the annual convention were snowed under by majority sentiment.

Hornsby Signs New Contract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17 (AP)—The home office of the St. Louis Browns announced today that Manager Rogers Hornsby, in New York, had signed a new three-year managerial contract with the club with an increase in salary. The contract was signed after a conference in New York with Louis B. von Weise, president of the Browns. The salary involved was not disclosed.

Hank Greenberg After American Batting Honors

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Apparently some baseball players are never satisfied. Take, for instance, this story about Detroit's slugging first baseman, Hank Greenberg.

It seems that Hank learned his early baseball on the sandlots of the Bronx section of New York City. When he left home to join the Tigers, he had a secret ambition to some day return to the big city and put on a real batting exhibition in Yankee Stadium for his friends and neighbors. Invariably, when in the stadium, Hank would have one of his bad days at the plate when he knew some member of his family was in the stands.

However, his day finally came in the last game of a recent Yankee series when he hit two home runs, a double and a single in five times at bat. He missed a fifth hit by inches when he sent a long fly to the fence which Ben Chapman just managed to get his fingers on. Greenberg's big bat drove in four runs, enough to beat the Yankees single-handed.

After the game someone asked Greenberg if he felt satisfied with the slugging show he had put on.

"Well," he answered, "I should have had a third homer in that one Chapman grabbed on me in the seventh inning. And besides it would have been nicer if there had been a few more of my neighbors in the stands to see the fireworks—there were only 8000 present."

A Natural Hitter

Greenberg is leading the American League in several batting departments at the moment and he is getting better. He had a pretty fine season last year, although he fell down repeatedly in the pinches in the 1934 World Series. But this season he has moved forward in leaps and bounds. Unless he meets with an unexpected slump or a mishap, he should lead both major leagues in home runs and runs batted in, and has a fairly good chance of finishing first among the American League hitters. Also, he specializes in hitting two-baggers and scoring runs.

Hank, however, would gladly trade the leadership in other departments if he could capture the batting title. This championship has always been one of the most prized individual awards the big league campaigns offered. Aside from the team championship, the race for batting honors generally manages to command most of the fans' interest. There is some interest in the competition for the home runs honors, but it is nothing compared to the struggle for the all-around hitting laurels.

Greenberg realizes that the home run title will be an empty honor unless the winner manages to break or closely press the record set by Babe Ruth. And as for any athlete inheriting the Babe's title of Sultan of Swat; it wouldn't sound right applied to another home run hitter.

Much fun has been poked at the Yankees, Giants and Dodgers for letting Greenberg be snatched from the Bronx by the Tigers. The Yankees tried to sign the young man, but he hesitated because he knew just about how useful a reserve first baseman would be with Lou Gehrig covering the Yankee bag. Knowing Greenberg's attitude, the Yanks let Detroit out-bid them. The Giants and Dodgers, however, didn't even give the youngster a "tumble."

In Batting Race

Greenberg has developed into an accomplished fielder. He hustles around the bag and rarely makes mistakes. Standing four inches over six feet, he makes a great target for his infield mates to throw to. As a big leaguer, Hank hit .301 with the Tigers in 1933, then .339 last season. When the last unofficial averages were released he was hitting around .340, with a good chance to catch the American League leader, whose mark was .347.

They are hailing Greenberg as the greatest Jewish player of all time. On his past and present record alone, he seems deserving of this honor, so what will they be saying about him 10 years from now if his improvement continues?

The Tigers moved a full game nearer to the American League pennant yesterday by defeating the Red Sox, 5 to 3, while the Browns were beating the Yankees. The Bengals now lead by 9½ games.

In the tight National League race yesterday, the Chicago Cubs extended their sensational winning streak to 13 games by routing the New York Giants, 8 to 3, behind the seven-hit pitching of Lon Warneke. The victory put the Cubs 4½ games ahead of the Giants, who are in third position, and enabled them to maintain their two-game lead over the second-place Cardinals, who also triumphed yesterday, 1 to 0, over Brooklyn.

Bill Terry sent young Harry Gumbert in to pitch against the Cubs, but the rookie didn't finish the fourth inning. In that frame, the Bruins scored six runs and clinched the game. At St. Louis, Paul Dean blanked the Dodgers with six hits, beating Van Mungo in a tight duel. Terry Moore's single, Rothrock's sacrifice and Frisch's single produced the only run of this game in the first inning.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	90	49	.647
New York	80	58	.580
Cleveland	72	69	.511
Boston	71	71	.500
Chicago	69	70	.496
Washington	61	79	.435
St. Louis	59	80	.424
Philadelphia	55	81	.404

Results Sept. 16

St. Louis 5, New York 2.
Chicago 9, Washington 1.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 5, Boston 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	56	37	.602
Portland	54	42	.563
Missions	54	42	.563
Seattle	47	47	.500
Los Angeles	48	48	.500
Oakland	46	51	.474
Sacramento	42	54	.438
Hollywood	35	61	.365

Results Sept. 16

No games scheduled.

Casey State Director

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Appointment of Edward L. Casey of Boston, former Harvard football coach, as state youth director was announced Saturday by Aubrey Williams, executive director of the national youth administration.

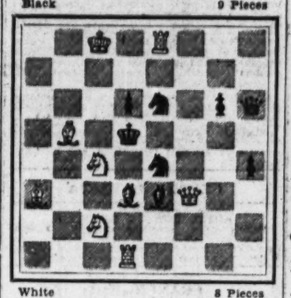
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1757

By S. S. Lewmann and T. Vész

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

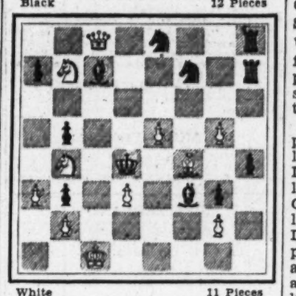
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, British Chess Federation, sixteenth tourney. One of the few authentic instances where the same problem has been composed by two composers independently. This is Lewmann's version; that of Vesz puts Black's P at KR6 instead of KR5, and removes White's R at Q and Black's B at Q6.)

Problem No. 1758

By F. Dedrle

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Australasian Centenary Tournament)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1755. K-Q2
No. 1756. 1. B-B7 — K-B6
2. KtxPch
1. ——— — K-K5
2. Kt-Kt4

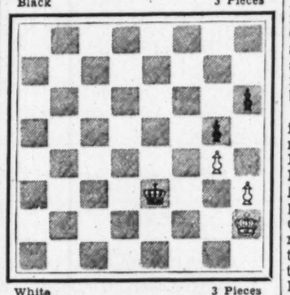
End-Game No. 269. Black wins: 1 KtxQP (Black), PxKt; 2 R(B)xKt, Resigns. If 2 . . . PxR; 3 QxPch, K any; 4 RxR, etc.

End-Game

Here is a pawn ending, arising from actual play, that is much less simple than it looks. White's resource is that Black's extra pawn may be on the rook's file. This drawing contingency Black has a clever way of avoiding. Black to play and win.

End-Game No. 270

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces

Black to play and win

"Dr. Lasker's Chess Career"

No apologies are needed for a collection of Dr. Lasker's games, which has just been published as Volume II of Reinfeld's Modern Chess Library. The wonder is, as Reinfeld points out, that no such collection has hitherto appeared. From 1889, when Lasker, barely 21, first acquired the title of master, winning the Breslau Hauptturnier, to 1935, when he finished third, behind Flohr and Botwinnik, and ahead of Capablanca, who had wrested from him the world's title held from 1894 to 1921, he has been a commanding figure in the chess world.

Reinfeld, assisted by R. Fine, has chosen 75 games from the 1889-to-1914 period of Lasker's career. These have been carefully annotated, though not boringly so, with frequent diagrams. No higher praise can be given than to say that the book is worthy of its subject. The chess public will await Part II, bringing the collection up to date, with impatience.

"Dr. Lasker's Chess Career," listed at $2.50, may be procured from Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, New York City. Reinfeld, who is without a doubt our most prolific and best contemporary writer of chess books, is preparing "The Art of Combination in Chess" and "Dr. Euwe's Best Games."

Marshall lost to Stoltz of Sweden in the fourth round of the Warsaw team tournament. He failed to fathom the consequences of accepting a pawn sacrifice and was unable to meet a quick attack. This is the type of game he often won in his prime.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Marshall White	Stoltz Black	Marshall White	Stoltz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 BxB	KtxKtch
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 PxKt(d)	KtxB
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	19 RxKt	QxB
4 PxP(a)	PxP	20 Q-Q4(e)	P-K4
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	21 QxKP(f)	R-B3
6 B-B4	Q-Kt3	22 P-K4	P-Q5
7 Kt-R4(b)	Q-R4ch	23 R-Q3	Q-R6
8 B-Q2	Q-Q	24 RxP	R-Kt3ch
9 P-K3	P-K3	25 Q-Kt3	P-B4
10 R-B	B-Q3	26 KR-Q	P-B5
11 B-Kt5	B-Q2	27 QxR	PxQ
12 Castles	Kt-K5	28 R(Q)-Q3	P-KKt4
13 Kt-B5	BxKt	29 P-Kt5	P-Kt5
14 PxB	Castles	30 PxP	P-B6
15 B-B3	R-B	Resigns	
16 P-QR3(c)	Kt-K4		

(a) Better deferred until Black has played QKt-Q2.

(b) Not 7 Q-Q2, Kt-K5! White's sixth move is questionable, in view of the strength of Black's reply.

(c) 16 BxKt is imperative to gain time to support the QBP.

(d) After 19 QxKt, QxB; 20 P-QKt4 (B-Q4, Kt-Q7!), P-QKt3, Black has too much pressure on the QB file.

(e) 20 P-B4, and if R-B3; 22 P-K4, P-Q5; 23 Q-Q3, or 20 . . . P-K4; 21 PxP, R-B3; 22 P-K4, in either case with no quick attack that cannot be met, is preferable.

(f) After this White cannot defend himself. 21 Q-Q, R-B3; 22 K-R (to play R-KKt and KKt2), KR-B; 23 P-QKt4, and if P-QKt3; 24 R-Q3 would be satisfactory for White.

World Series Meeting Today

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis was host today at his annual party to discuss plans for the World Series. Four National League clubs with a mathematical chance or better of getting into the classic, the Chicago Cubs, St. Louis Cardinals, New York Giants and Pittsburgh Pirates, had been invited to send representatives. Detroit, well out in front in the American League, and the New York Yankees, the only club with a chance of overhauling the Tigers, were the junior league's delegates. William Harridge, president of the American League, and Ford C. Frick, National League head, also were here for the discussion. How tickets will be sold, ticket prices, whether there shall again be a commercial broadcast, and player eligibility were the problems to be decided.

Petrolia Wins Title

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17 (AP)—Petrolia, Penna., won the National Amateur Baseball Federation championship late yesterday by overwhelming Springdale, Penna., 16 to 4. It was the final game of a three-game championship series. In earlier rounds of the tournament the champions had lost only one game, being defeated by Akron.

Montreal Meets Syracuse

MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Montreal Royals, winners of the International League pennant, yesterday qualified to meet the Syracuse Chiefs in the final round of the playoff series as they defeated the Buffalo Bisons, 8 to 0, in the seventh and deciding game.

Dobie Realizes Hard Job Ahead On Ithaca Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17—At the end of the opening week of football practice, in advance of the official Cornell season, Sept. 29, Coach Gilmour Dobie realizes that he has a hard task before him. Ten of the men he counted on to come back, following a successful spring practice, have been lost by the choiastic route and several men have withdrawn. Added to this, 10 of his best lettermen from last year's squad have been graduated.

The nucleus of his team this year will be 16 returning lettermen plus a few standouts from the freshman team. As a whole, the squad measures up to those of the past two seasons, with the added point that many of the men have had several years of schooling under Coach Dobie.

Two Veterans Missing

Earl Stiles at left end and Bill Gilman, 200-pound left tackle of San Jacinto, Calif., have not returned yet. Stiles is completing his farm practice and Gilman is reported on his way East. Both men should cinch their positions after they get into their stride.

Serious losses to the team by the probation route are apparent in the left tackle and left guard positions. Lou Leventry, the 200-pounder who looked good for left tackle behind Gilman will have to be on the side lines. Three sophomores whom Dobie was counting on for the guard position have also been thrown for a loss on scholastic grounds. Their absence leaves a wide gap in the left guard position, with the veteran Bill Borger the only one left to hold down the fort.

One second string center and two right guard candidates complete the toll of academic losses. Ed Moran, 190-pound back, in whom Gil Dobie placed much stock, has withdrawn from the university for a term. Red Johnson, another back with some experience, has also left college honorably.

Two Drills Daily

Despite these deflections the squad has been going through two intensive sessions daily since Tuesday under the inspiring leadership of Capt. Hack Wilson. The backfield looks particularly good for so early in the season. With such stalwarts as Captain Wilson, the left-handed Jeff Stofer, Andy Pierce and Jack Batten, and Lanman and Hooper from the freshman team, the backfield looks better today than it did last year.

Dobie has spent the week largely in conditioning the players and familiarizing them with standard plays. Heavier drills will begin Monday. Kicking and passing have taken a lot of Dobie's time. More plays with passes as their salient feature are evidently going to be in the Cornell repertoire, judging from the attention which has been given this feature this week. The much publicized lateral pass is still in the embryo stage at Cornell. There undoubtedly will be a sprinkling of them used for strategic purposes, but until the players get the knack of looking for a lateral on every occasion, Dobie feels that the lateral is too undependable a weapon to concentrate upon. This he believes is especially true with a squad which needs much attention in the fundamental parts of their play.

Cornell opens its season on Sept. 29, with St. Lawrence as its first opponent.

Spanish Champion Falters to Youth In Coast Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP)—Towering Enrique Maier, champion of Spain, went down to unexpected defeat yesterday at the hands of Jack Lynch, youthful Taft (Calif.) player in the first round of the Pacific southwest tennis tournament championships. The scores were 6—4, 4—6 and 6—1.

The Spaniard was ranked No. 3 among foreign players in the tournament. Lynch, although he was former national boys' champion, was forced to qualify for the privilege of entering the championship bracket.

In a milder upset, Henry Culley of Santa Barbara, lost to Ed Woodall, husband of Zasu Pitts, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

The other favorites, including Wilmer Allison, national champion; Donald Budge, red-haired Davis Cup star of Oakland, Calif., and Francis Shields, the motion picture actor, won their first round matches with ease.

So did Roderich Menzel, of Czechoslovakia, who found Carl Husch, Long Beach, unable to handle his hard driving game and won 6—1, 6—1.

Allison, veteran Texan, took an easy victory, 6—2, 6—1, from Johnny Sisson, of Alhambra, Calif. Allison took things easy from start to finish, playing from the baseline most of the match and forcing his opponent into errors without undue exertion.

John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, national doubles champion with Allison, had less difficulty in eliminating William Seward, former Stanford player, 6—2, 6—0.

Budge made quick work of Robert Braly of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3.

The three French Davis Cup stars also had easy sledding. Jacques Brugnon eliminated Jack Cramer, Pasadena, 6—3, 6—3. A. Martin-Legay soundly trounced Tom Harper, Denver, 6—1, 6—2, and Christian Boussus easily won from Val Gress, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—0.

Motorcycle Record

LANGHORNE, Penna., Sept. 17 (AP)—The national dirt track champion, "Woodsey" Castonguay of Springfield, Mass., rode his motorcycle to another championship in the National A. M. A. 100-mile race before 12,000 fans. The stocky New Englander covered the distance in 1h. 14m. 14s. Officials announced this time would be accepted as a world's record. No previous 100-mile race had been held.

Bailey to Coach Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 17—Irvin (Ace) Bailey, former Toronto Maple Leaf right wing and National Hockey League leading scorer in the 1928-29 season, who was forced out of hockey year before last after a severe accident, has been appointed coach of the Toronto University hockey teams for the coming season.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harlow to Bring Team Along Slowly

ALTHOUGH Harvard's new football coach, Dick Harlow, has not said in so many words that he plans to bring his team along slowly, the present plans indicate as much. By retaining the full squad of over 100 candidates until the university opens is a definite barrier to rapid progress. Had he selected an immediate varsity group, of, say 40, intensive preparation for the season opening could begin.

Every boy who reported this early will receive equal consideration. Judgment cannot be passed until scrimmage reveals the necessary information. Out of it all Coach Harlow and assistants might uncover a prospect who could have been overlooked by immediate selection of veterans. Because of this delayed system to give one and all a chance, Harvard will be behind the majority of its early-season opponents in training, plays and general organization. Progress will be slow.

Redskins to Play—The Boston Redskins will journey to Beverly tomorrow night for an exhibition game with the Nite Hawks, a strong semipro outfit, under floodlights at Cooney field. The game will start at 8 o'clock and will be played under the auspices of the Earl T. Wardwell Post, No. 12, American Legion Drum Corps.

Newspaper Golf—John English of the Boston Herald won the weekly golf tournament of the Newspapermen's G. A. yesterday at Winchester, leading a large field for both gross and net honors with scores of 78-76. W. B. Evans of the Transcript took low net in Class B with a reduced 109-97 and Ben Christian of the Herald took Class B gross with 105.

Another Single Tomorrow—The third game of the Tiger-Red Sox series will be played at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock. Schoolboy Rowe, Mickey Cochrane's big right-hander, will probably pitch against the locals. He will be trying for his nineteenth victory of the season. Schoolboy has lost 11 games.

M. G. A. Annual Meeting—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association will be held at 5:30 p. m. on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the Winchester Country Club to receive reports, elect officers for the ensuing year and consider and transact such further business as shall come before the meeting, according to C. A. Sawyer Jr., secretary-treasurer. There will be an 18-hole handicap medal play tournament for delegates and officers. The meeting will be from 5:30 to 7 o'clock when dinner will be served. The tournament costs $2 and the dinner $3, all checks should be made payable to the M. G. A.

Billiard Exhibition—Billiard enthusiasts will be offered three days of clever exhibition at the downtown 20th Century Billiard Parlor, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, when Willie Hoppe and Kinrey Matsuyama put on their show afternoons and evenings beginning at 3 and 8 o'clock, respectively. Besides matches at 18.2 balkline, exhibitions of trick and fancy shots are scheduled. Hoppe probably has held more billiard titles than any other one player in the world today and Matsuyama is an exceedingly clever exponent of the game from Japan.

Pro-Amateur Tournament—Dave Hackney, Vesper Club pro, and Charles Fairbanks, club member, won the New England pro-amateur golf tournament by posting a par-shattering 141 at the Rhode Island Country Club yesterday, leading a field of 32 teams. Joe Stein, pro, and Leo Martin, representing Sandy Burr, finished second with 145.

Cochrane Night—Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, manager of the Detroit Tigers, and a New Englander, having excelled in college athletics for Boston University before taking up professional baseball, is to be honored tonight at a Cochrane-Bridgewater night. The visiting scribes from Detroit and the Detroit ball players will make the journey, assuring a big night in Bridgewater.

Famed Canadiens Sold To New Montreal Owner

MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (AP)—Les Canadiens, the "Flying Frenchmen" of the National Hockey League, passed into the hands of Ernest Savard, baseball magnate, yesterday.

Savard, a leading French-Canadian investment dealer of Montreal and member of the group which owns the Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League, announced purchase of the famous hockey club from Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarnich, the prominent Canadian partnership which controls race tracks in the United States as well as Canada.

The price was not announced but hockey experts believed $200,000 would be a good guess.

Dandurand and Cattarnich said last winter the club had lost $40,000 during the 1934-35 campaign and almost as much in the two previous seasons. But whether Cattarnich, who was the Canadiens' original goalie, and his partner will remain out of hockey was problematical. There have been reports that they would like to gain control of the St. Louis Eagles, who are controlled by other interests.

It was announced that Sylvio Mantha, the Candiens' veteran defense player, had been selected to manage the team for the 1935-36 campaign.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	92	52	.639
St. Louis	88	52	.629
New York	84	53	.613
Pittsburgh	81	63	.563
Cincinnati	64	80	.444
Brooklyn	61	77	.442
Philadelphia	58	81	.417
Boston	34	104	.246

Results Sept. 16

Chicago 8, New York 3.
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.

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Ten Guesses (90)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Postures Page]

1—No; change "set" to "sit," and the second "sat" to "set."
2—Yes; but the preference is for long a in the last syllable of "esplanade" and for two-dot a in the last syllable of "promenade."
3—No; it is about twice as heavy as balsa wood (7½ pounds per cubic foot).
4—Yes; Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" has been so ranked.
5—Yes; three times (see II Cor. 11:25).
6—Yes; with diamond ranked in hardness as 10, gold is ranked 3.0, and tin, 1.5.
7—Yes.
8—Yes; 66 chapters.
9—No.
10—Yes; a pan of vinegar on the stove will neutralize all ordinary cooking odors.

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Standard Renting Co. Inc. 133 PETERBORO ST. CIRCLE 6893

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WANTED—Unfurnished 1-room apartment, kitchenette, $25 monthly, or 3 rooms, kitchenette, $40, $45. Write Box T-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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1 and 2 room apartments, beautifully furnished, at rates which you should compare before renting elsewhere; pantries; Frigidaires. SChuyler 4-5380.

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Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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N. Y. C., 620 West 116th St.—Pritchard, studio, large, cheerful, river view, privacy, elevator. Columbia; excellent transportation; reas.

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NEW YORK CITY—Woman wishes room, bath, midtown; give particulars. Write Box B-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED PORTER (colored) wishes position, N. Y. C.; good references. Write Box 29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Refined young women, experienced, desires position as companion or care of home; also traveling experience, can drive car, sew, cook and teach fundamentals of music for piano. G. STONE, 335 E. 19th St. BU. 2-7852.

EXPERIENCED millinery saleslady desires position; accustomed to high grade clientele. Write Box D-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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REFINED young woman, three years' experience as child's nurse, desires position. Handy with needle; live out; splendid references. Write Box M-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

RELIABLE American woman, companion to elderly lady going to Florida. CHRISTINE WEEKS, Greylock Hall, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG woman, helpful, cheerful companion to lone woman, part or full time; references exchanged. Write Box H-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful studio and reception room, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, available Friday or Saturday (or both) each week, October to July, to piano, violin or cello teacher. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PIANO and Harmony Instruction. Peabody graduate, scholarship winner. Wide teaching experience. Class and private lessons. Term begins October 1st. JOYCE BARKER, Studios, 1710 St. Paul St., Baltimore, and Towson, Md.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York City.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1. assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-10, Mass.

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WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you; sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself; write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

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A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN as a Corsetiere, demonstrating much needed personalized figure control service. We train and set you up completely. Bright future, good income and advancement. Experience unnecessary. Write fully. Commission. KELLOGG CORSET COMPANY, Dept. A-14, Jackson, Michigan.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS, Lancs.
Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf

EDINBURGH, 26 Dublin St.—Comfortable board residence, bed and breakfast 5/6 per night. Apply MISS A. CLARK.

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SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

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Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

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BOURNEMOUTH, Stafield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

Bournemouth Richmond Gdns.
QUORN HALL

The proprietors would be glad of the opportunity to send you an illustrated brochure, giving all details of this most delightful private hotel. Please write Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN TAYLOR. Phone 1980

BOURNEMOUTH SURREY ROAD PHONE 6238
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SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH, The Purcells, Ltd., Gervis Road, En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Telephone No. 1573. Bournemouth.

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Quiet Assured Day and Night.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

90

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "The box on which the child sat did not set well on the uneven floor, so her father carried her across the room and sat her in a chair"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. May "esplanade" and "promenade" be rhymed? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Is cork lighter in weight than balsa wood? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Has any work been accorded the rank of "the great American novel"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Was Paul shipwrecked more than once? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is tin softer than gold? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is a rod 16½ feet? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Does Isaiah have more than 60 chapters? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Does South America have any land below sea level? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Is there a simple way of getting rid of odors of cooking food? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Egyptian Sea

IN THE eleventh chapter of his book, the prophet Isaiah foretells how God will at length "gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth" (verse 12), adding that during the course of this deliverance "the LORD shall utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian sea" (verse 15).

Some of the earliest versions of the Old Testament suggest that in this passage the original text of the Hebrew had a verb meaning "dry up," rather than that rendered "destroy." This heightens the probability of the contention that the "tongue of the Egyptian sea" is equivalent to that arm of the Red Sea (lying between Egypt and the Sinaitic Peninsula) which had been temporarily dried up at the time of the Exodus (cf. Exodus 14:21). Now, the prophet suggests, this barrier is to be again removed, making "a way for those who come from the West" (Mitchell: "Isaiah I to XII" p. 252).

Brevities

Newark (O.) Advocate: What the concert of nations needs most is somebody willing to play second fiddle.

Milwaukee Journal: Only two cowbell factories remain in the land. The football trade is well supplied, and the modern cow doesn't go in for lavalliers.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Bumplepeg, Breadtoaster, Turveytop and Candlewick

BENJAMIN BUMPLEPEG, Junior, was sailing his new boat in the Atlantic Ocean, while near by his young friend Theodore Turveytop Jr. was wading almost knee-deep in the same great body of water. On the white beach their young friend Bertram Breadtoaster Jr. was digging holes in the sand with his tin shovel and his young friend Charles Candlewick Jr. was filling them with salt water which he brought from the deep sea in his tin pail.

There were other people on the beach, some sitting about under bright-colored umbrellas and some swimming in the deep sea. Mrs. Bumplepeg, Mrs. Turveytop, Mrs.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Here she comes," cried Theodore

Breadtoaster, and Mrs. Candlewick were sitting together under a very big umbrella, knitting and knitting and talking and talking and eating and eating candy out of a pretty box that Mrs. Candlewick had brought to the beach, and all keeping their eyes on Benjamin, Junior, Theodore, Junior, Charles, Junior, and Bertram, Junior. If either Benjamin, Junior, Theodore, Junior, Charles, Junior, or Bertram, Junior, had waded out more than knee-deep, Mrs. Bumplepeg, Mrs. Turveytop, Mrs. Breadtoaster, and Mrs. Candlewick would have dropped their knitting and hurried into the sea after him and led him out by the hand.

"What a beautiful ship your son has, Mrs. Bumplepeg," said Mrs. Candlewick. "Is it not new? And so big!"

"It is quite new, Mrs. Candlewick," said Mrs. Bumplepeg. "His Uncle Barnaby Bumplepeg, Mr. Bumplepeg's brother, has just sent it to him. Barnaby likes large things."

"With the wind blowing as it is, Mrs. Bumplepeg," said Mrs. Breadtoaster, "it is as much as a little boy can do to hold it back with the string and keep it from sailing away to Europe."

"It is almost big enough, Mrs. Bumplepeg," said Mrs. Turveytop, "for Benjamin, Junior, to sail in it himself. I do believe the wind is getting stronger and stronger. Why, there goes an umbrella!"

And so it was. And so did an umbrella. And so almost did Benjamin Bumplepeg's ship. Benjamin pulled one way—and his ship pulled the other.

"Turveytop! Turveytop!" shouted Bumplepeg. "My ship is getting away. Come and help."

When Theodore Turveytop heard that, he stopped wading almost knee-deep and came running and grasped hold of the string. But it was all Benjamin and Theodore could do to hold the ship.

"Candlewick! Candlewick!" shouted Benjamin and Theodore. "This old ship is getting away from us. Come and help."

Theodore Candlewick, Junior, was just coming down the beach for another tin pail of salt water. He dropped his tin pail and caught hold of the string with Benjamin and Theodore. They all pulled together toward the shore, and the ship pulled toward Europe.

"Breadtoaster! Breadtoaster!" shouted Benjamin, Theodore, and Charles together. "Come quick! Come quick! We can't hold this ship."

When Bertram Breadtoaster, Junior, heard that, he dropped his tin shovel, and ran down the beach, and caught hold with Benjamin, Charles, and Theodore.

"We've stopped her!" cried Benjamin.

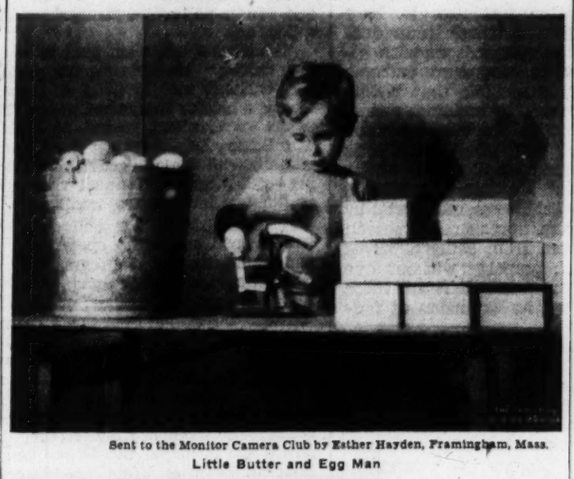
"Pull, brothers, pull," cried Charles.

"Here she comes!" cried Theodore. And back she came.

Quotation for Today

OPEN thy soul to see,
Slave, and thy feet are free;
Thy bonds and thy beliefs are one in kind,
And of thy fears thine irons wrought
Hang weights upon thee, fashioned
Out of thine own thought.—SWINBURNE.

Childhood Portraits



Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.
Little Butter and Egg Man

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Priscilla Pennell, Portland, Maine
At Work on the Great American Novel

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Esther Hayden
"This Little Piggy Went to Market"

In Lighter Vein

Not Very Long

Mother: "Susie, little girls mustn't talk all the time at the table."

Susie: "When will I be old enough to, Mother?"

The Reason

Highbrow (half-heartedly congratulating her friend who has become engaged): "All the same, I don't know what you can see in him. He doesn't like Tolstoy, or Ibsen, or Pirandello. What does he like?"

Fiancée: "He likes me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Misunderstanding

"What happened to your nice lodger, Mrs. Murphy?"

"Oh, I had to get rid of him. He told me he was a Bachelor of Arts from Cambridge, and I found out he had a wife and family in Nottingham."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig)

"Now, come on, Esther, it's my turn to sit in the garden."

Arrived

"I made $200,000 in one coup after years of failure."

"So you have arrived, eh?"

"Yes; and so have all of our relatives!"

Saturday Night

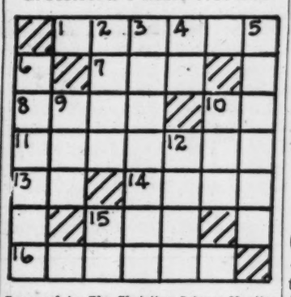
A three-year-old who had always lived in the country was having her first glimpse of a busy bay, where many ferryboats were plying back and forth. "Oh!" cried the tot in amazement. "See all the streetcars taking their baths!"

Success

Mr. and Mrs. Penley were honest, hard-working farmer folks. By self-denial they had managed to send their son to Harvard. One day a letter arrived. "I know you will be pleased," wrote the son, "to learn that I have won the squash championship."

"Well, well," beamed Father Penley. "We'll make a farmer out of that boy yet, mother."—*Providence Journal.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 140



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Infirm
7—Small enclosure
8—Spruce
10—Musical note
11—Moves back
13—Note in Guido's scale
14—A perpendicular
15—Objective
16—Faculties of sensation

Down

2—Heroic
3—Retribution
4—Preposition
5—Obliterates
6—Walks pompously
9—To steep
10—Marsh
12—American coin
13—Indefinite article

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness and Fudge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eagle Rock, Calif.

MRS. S—— had been warned about the newcomers who had recently moved next door. The children were said to be "impossible."

The youngsters of six and eight years seemed to have their own code of behavior, and no one interfered. So, in their usual way, they began on Mrs. S——. They camped on her front steps, covered the porch with dirt and stones, and waited for the first one to object. The doorbell had little rest all day. It was great fun to have a scowling face appear, to hear the dire threats of calling a policeman. If there happened to be callers, two dirty-faced youngsters were at the window with all the ugly grimaces they knew.

Next day, when the bell rang long and loud, Mrs. S—— opened the door, smilingly. "Oh, good morning. Will you come in?"

Two bewildered youngsters looked up with wide eyes, then glanced sheepishly at each other. Dumb with amazement, they turned and ran down the steps.

"Next time, come in, children. By the way, do you know who puts this stuff on my porch? If you see anyone doing it, come and tell me. That will help me so much." She waved a cheery good-by to the children, who hurried home without a word.

But habits were hard to break. Next day the bell rang again. As the door opened, two defiant children looked up boldly.

"Oh, hello! Come right in and have chairs. Now three guesses what is in my hand." Mrs. S—— held her hands behind her. The children wriggled uncomfortably, but said nothing.

Slowly her hands came out and opened before the four curious eyes. "Homemade fudge—made just for you." She filled the pudgy little hands. "Did you find out who put the dirt and stones on my porch?"

More wriggles and no reply.

"Well, maybe you can help me some way. I am sure we will be good neighbors. Good-by — and come again. I'll always find some fudge around somewhere."

The children slid off the chairs and hurried out the door.

On the porch—no more dirt and stones. The doorbell had a good rest. No more ugly faces at the window. Kindness plus fudge accomplished more than even the burly policeman could have done.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

The Five-and-Ten-Cent Man

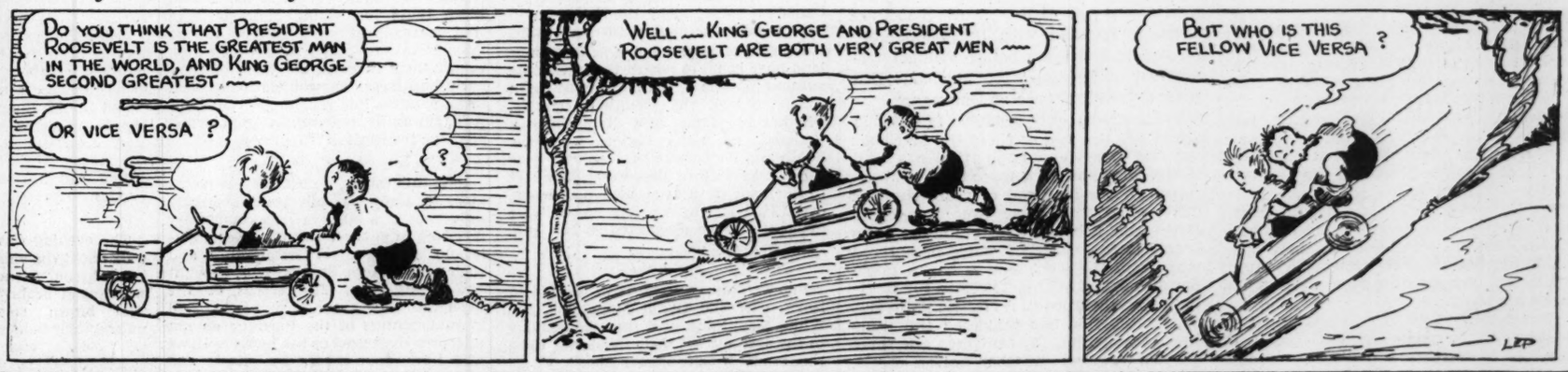
ONE man has built up a good business by going about asking for "five-and ten-cent jobs." He felt that every home had some undone jobs waiting for someone to do them, and he went out after these odds and ends.

He would ask if there was a five- or ten-cent job to do around the place, and women would always ask him what he would do for that much. He would rake up a pile of fallen apples for one woman; for another he would turn a mattress and spring; for another he would cut broken limbs from a tree; for another he would take a small child on call some blocks down the street.

The people in the locality all know him to be trustworthy, and his low-priced service for small jobs earns him his living. M. S.

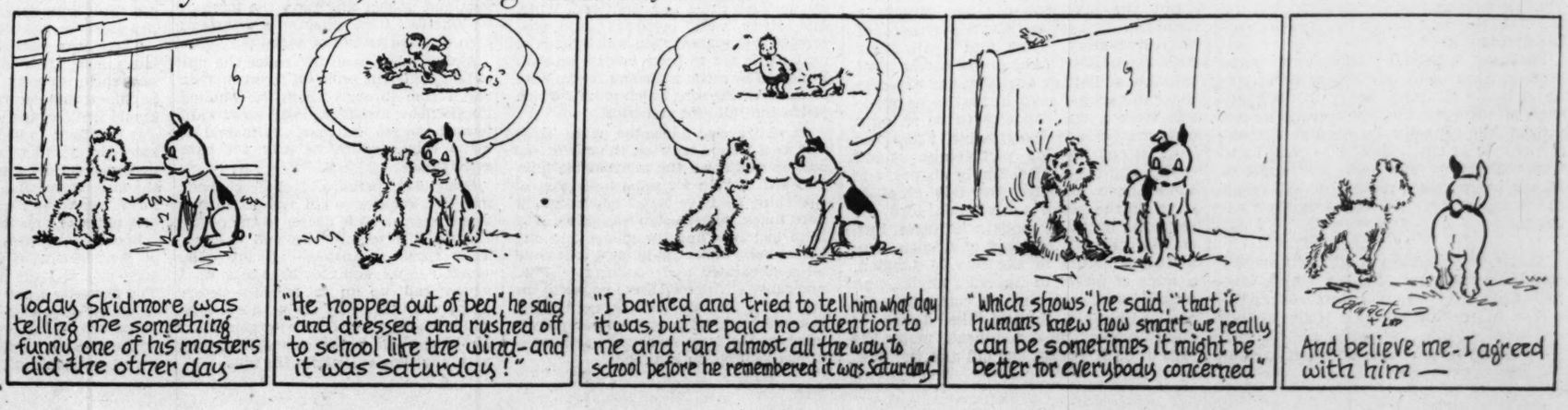
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Brief Discussion on Great Men*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU THINK THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS THE GREATEST MAN IN THE WORLD, AND KING GEORGE SECOND GREATEST —
OR VICE VERSA ?
?
WELL — KING GEORGE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARE BOTH VERY GREAT MEN —
BUT WHO IS THIS FELLOW VICE VERSA ?
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Dumb Only in Name*

By CARMACK


Today Skidmore was telling me something funny one of his masters did the other day —
"He hopped out of bed" he said "and dressed and rushed off to school like the wind-and it was Saturday!"
"I barked and tried to tell him what day it was, but he paid no attention to me and ran almost all the way to school before he remembered it was Saturday"
"Which shows", he said, "that if humans knew how smart we really can be sometimes it might be better for everybody concerned"
And believe me-I agreed with him —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" —MARY BAKER EDDY

TO citizens of the world devoutly desirous that justice and good will shall prevail among men and nations, and to the statesmen now gathered in council at Geneva, The Christian Science Monitor offers the foregoing prayer of its Founder for the inspiration of their deliberations.

Precious Liberties

ANYONE who has any appreciation of human freedom or any knowledge of the long struggle by which self-government has been won must welcome the rediscovery of Constitution Day in the United States. Celebrations, even where not free from partisan or selfish interest, have usefully redirected the attention of many Americans to the great fundamental instrument of their Government and to the preservation of liberties.

All this revived interest in the Constitution arises from new stresses put upon it by economic and political forces. These forces have been at work for several years but have been emphasized by war and depression and crystallized in new-deal legislation. Most of this pressure is toward an extension of federal powers and a centralization of government. This development, which should be recognized as due primarily to forces rather than to men or parties, poses many serious questions for the citizen. Some are:

Is centralization necessary? Is it proceeding too rapidly? Shall changes in the Constitution be made by judicial interpretation or by amendment? How are individual liberties infringed? How shall they be protected?

If we can achieve the detachment of a historian surveying today's scene as from a hundred years hence, we probably will say that changes in physical conditions make some expansion of federal power necessary. Aside from the expansion of industrial and corporate states within the state and the question of protecting the individual from their oppression, consider the simple matter of crime detection. The value of federal activity in that field is almost unquestioned.

As to whether centralization is proceeding too rapidly citizens must judge for themselves. Two possible criteria are whether the laws are keeping up with physical changes and whether administrative honesty and skill are keeping up with the laws. On the whole and considering recent extensions of the spoils system, this newspaper would say, Go slow.

The question whether changes in the Constitution should be made by judicial interpretation or by amendment will probably be answered in the next few months by what happens in the Supreme Court to the Security Act, the Labor Relations Act, and the AAA and TVA amendments. Certainly any attempt to override the court except by amendment should be resisted.

Perhaps the question requiring most careful examination just now is, How does centralization infringe individual rights? Most of the comparisons with totalitarian systems in Europe are extreme exaggerations. It is possible that Washington could encroach by insidious means until its power affected the exercise of the ancient liberties. But when Americans think of liberty they think chiefly of the Bill of Rights, of freedom of religion, speech, press, peaceable assembly, trial by jury, freedom from unreasonable search or seizure, freedom from being deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. To what extent are these liberties denied by the extension of federal power?

Certainly measures like the Security Act, NRA, AAA (even when voluntarily entered by a majority of farmers), the Labor Relations Act and the Coal Control Act, do limit somewhat many individuals' freedom to buy and sell, seek or give employment. They should be carefully examined from that viewpoint. And the examination may balance a recognition that all government implies a surrender of some liberties in exchange for others against the knowledge that individual initiative is a precious thing economically as well as politically.

Now while centralization has not so far denied freedom of religion and of speech, the possibility of such denial, should power be too concentrated, must be considered. Actually some of the greatest dangers may arise from other than the "regimenting" laws. Two of the most powerful extensions of federal rule in the last few years have been the relief and banking bills. Some of those who are alarmed about NRA and AAA should consider these measures. Control of credit by Washington is one of the greatest powers.

And the dangers of destroying real representative government through the relief-bribing of states and populations are tremendous. It carries into a new field the dangerous grab-bag system of bloc pressure of minorities fo. federal largesse. It adds a new and larger group to the veterans, the farmers, labor, tariff beneficiaries, and other blocs. And here, we believe, even more than in centralization, lies the great danger to the American Constitution and to self-government. For against regimentation local and vested interests raise natural barriers; but, tempted by the grab-bag, they actually court the other type of encroachment. Against either threat the surest protection is alert, unselfish exercise of the right to think and speak freely.

Housing in Harlem

UGLY reading is the report on overcrowded tenements in New York City just released by the Mayor's Committee on City Planning. Eight blocks in Manhattan give housing, if housing it can be called, to more than 24,000 persons. Herded into this space is a total population greater than that of the city of Danbury, Conn.

The worst congestion is in Harlem, where the major portion of Manhattan's Negro population lives. There, in a single block, 3871 exist somehow in rooms averaging ten by fifteen feet.

To social workers the conditions in which the tenants live is well known. Dark and dingy rooms lacking sunlight and fresh air; unspeakable sanitary arrangements; overcrowding. The so-called riots in Harlem last March, according to official reports, were really the bursting into flame of desperate smoldering protest against intolerable conditions of living.

One of the ugliest facts in the situation is the greed of landlords. When white tenants move away Negroes rush to secure the vacant houses because, as everyone knows, their opportunity to obtain accommodation is greatly restricted. Too often, exploiting this need, rapacious landlords raise the rents.

The brightest feature in the situation is the achievement of one group of Negroes in Harlem. A five-story building taken over by them ten years ago on a co-operative basis is clean and cheerful. It took self-denial and pinching to raise the first payment on the building, but the tenants have now paid off everything but the first mortgage.

Because economic conditions have pressed hard upon the Negro in Harlem he is in no situation today to duplicate such an achievement. But because he has proved his capacity in normal circumstances he is entitled to a helping hand today. Everyone will hope the report of Mayor LaGuardia's committee will result in speedy remedy of a distressing condition.

AMONG NEW FRIENDS of children may be counted some natural scientists of Cornell University whose extensive experiments in feeding animals indicate that cod liver oil may not, after all, be such a necessary or desirable addition to child diet as has been widely asserted. Some easing of the pressure for eating spinach, yeast, cod liver oil, and so forth, may be a not inconsiderable contribution to more cordial relations between children and parents.

The Macleods

FLORA, Mrs. Macleod, now owner of Dunvegan Castle in the Isle of Skye, and successor to Sir Reginald Macleod of Macleod, chief of the clan Macleod, is entering on an inheritance which is perhaps without parallel in any part of the world, certainly in the British Isles. The Macleods are one of the few families which need not wish to prove that they came to England with the Conqueror; for a hundred years before William triumphed at Hastings the Macleods had entered into residence at Dunvegan.

There are roughly 9,000,000 families in Great Britain, and of these the Macleods are said to be the only one that has lived in the same house for more than ten centuries. In the long roll of years changes have, of course, come over Dunvegan. Down the decades new buildings have been added; formerly it could be entered only from the sea; now it has a noble portal looking inland. The late Sir Reginald even installed in it electric light. But substantially it has remained the same home throughout the centuries, the same grayish towered, weather-beaten castle, steadfastly gazing out over the troubled waters that look toward Harris and the wide Atlantic.

But the Macleods are not merely a romantic decoration on the fringes of English history. Time and again they have exemplified what is one of the most valuable of British qualities, the capacity to combine what seem at first to be opposite virtues, the capacity to be at once conservative and progressive. From the associations of his picturesque island castle, and his storied family history, one would have expected the late chief to have led the life of a semifeudal lord, far from the bustle of modern business. But, on the contrary, Macleod of Macleod was a leading figure in the City of London, a force of power in financial circles, and a director of innumerable companies. He also admirably fulfilled the duties of chieftainship. He did, indeed, make the best of both worlds, the old and the new.

Calling Cinderella

Book News of the Day

TO LESS favored hands where Boxing Day is unknown and the pantomime flourisheth not, KING PANTO (New York: Dutton. $3) will come as a magic carpet carrying readers into a fairy realm of Harlequins and spangles, Principal Boys and the golden spectacles at Drury Lane. Its author, A. E. Wilson, erudite dramatic critic of the London Star, frankly drops the critical faculty and admits he loves a pantomime—even a poor one.

"It makes sport, I am glad to say, of the 'unities,'" he declares. "Its absurdities enchant me. It gives a truce to reason, a holiday to common sense." That seems an excellent reason. It explains why Boxing Day—that day after Christmas when all England goes a-merrymaking—still means the annual visit to the pantomime for countless families.

For there is nothing quite like that British institution, the opening of the pantomime season. Who cares that the pantomime isn't pantomime at all, having gone completely talkie, or that this "British" institution is, or was, an importation, via France, from the land of Dante? Or that it reeks with sentimentality and a naïve jingo patriotism, and wanders weirdly from its plot? (Mr. Wilson relates one famous case of incongruity. The Demon King, having consigned the Principal Girl to the deepest dungeon, desisted from his nefarious villainy and approached the footlights where, with great tenderness, he sang "When the Angelus is Ringing.")

To no other entertainment does the Britisher go with greater gusto. You've missed something if you have never heard the old rafters ring when the Rescued Maiden yields her hand to the hero with a heart of gold beating inside a British jerkin. And the smell of orange peel and peppermint drops with which the galleryites regale themselves!

"Pantomimes are not what they used to be. They're on their last legs." Dramatic critics have been saying so for 100 years. True, since 1929, the glories of pantomime no longer grace the boards of Drury Lane, but it is still going strong in the provincial cities. And at the Lyceum Theater, in central London, each Christmas season sees the traditions of the "Lane" splendidly carried on. The famous Harlequins whose dumb show reached a high art two centuries ago have vanished and their talent with them; there are no clowns today of the stripe of beloved Joey Grimaldi, master of the extravagantly natural, whose antics tickled Londoners when George III was King. Sir Augustus Harris, of comic opera fame, in the early '90's, changed all that with his penchant for splendid spectacle and gorgeous tableaus.

But in any dress Dick Whittington, Mother Goose and Cinderella are dear to the hearts of Britishers. Expatriated ones, reading Mr. Wilson's story of the pantomime, will wish they could be at home when Boxing Day comes round once more. W. R. M.

It May Not Be Far Away

Pygmies of the Ituri

A BREAK in the dense African forest. Huge trees with buttresslike roots, slender rubber trees, high-stemmed magongo plant and a delicate low undergrowth give way to a clearing. And there at the entrance of one of a group of low leaf huts stands Rip van Winkle—no less a one, surely!

Certainly he could not be much less, four feet high at the outside, clothed in loin cloth of bark, and a straw cap with many-colored plumes; so thin that his tiny body showed the outline of every bone. He carried a bow and arrows in one hand and offered me the other with much grace, saying *"Yambo, Yambo sana Maa-ma"* (superlative of greeting), shaking mine up and down three times.

In the forest I had come from, only chiefs shake hands, and that on invitation, but I had yet to learn the pygmy habit, for by the time I had passed through the three encampments I had shaken hands with perhaps twenty of these tiny creatures, receiving the most smiling and delightful welcome.

* * *

These Mambuti of the Ituri resemble nothing so much as the elves and kobolds in the woodcuts of an old-fashioned book of fairy tales. The heads are large and mature on the whole, though some of the women are well proportioned and quite pretty, according to a western standard. Their whole aspect is well-fed and happy. They have the spontaneous gaiety and absurd little tempers of a clever, whimsical child. They love to laugh. Our company of three were quickly their friends because we laughed and joked and yet did not invade their privacy.

This very large encampment was arranged in groups or bays, leading out of each other or off the main avenue, the chief's hut being at a center point. The chief here is elected by a council of elders and chosen because of his strength and wisdom, and knowledge of game and the forest; but all matters of importance are settled by the whole council.

It has been said that these Mambuti are slaves, being the bondmen of the Bantu *capita* of the district, for whom they must hunt and do service. Technically they may be, but actually as I have seen them they are carefree nomads, working when it suits them, refusing any labor they feel unsuited to their dignity, and disappearing completely as soon as they are bored or discouraged. Their servitude consists in the fact that no negotiations can be made with them direct, but must be done through the local chief, and that they are bound to pay some attention to his wishes.

In the tribe of which I write their overlord lived and worked with them in relations like those of a father with a vast and devoted family.

In the ten days I spent near this encampment, during nearly a week of which I was alone, I made many friends among the pygmies, but the most faithful was Rip van Winkle. He paid me a daily visit, shaking hands with a great air on coming and going, squatting by a post of the shelter where I sat, whispering *"Taka chumpfi"* (want salt), looking at me with exactly the expression of a child who knows it is worth while to see if the rules can be waived this time.

Rules there were if he had known it, for the primitive African from the least unto the greatest has a very strict sense of justice, and a matabiche (as a tip is called in the Congo) given without due service rendered will bring the entire staff upon you, demanding the like or the reason why. However, it was established that Rip van Winkle was an exception to every rule.

* * *

The evening was the time we liked to walk about the village, exchanging greetings with our friends. At the door of every widespread beehive hut sat the family. The brown smooth-skinned women nursed their babies with contented faces, the elder "totos" played about or crouched beside the fire in groups of lovely design, ever melting into new groups. Father shaped and trimmed endless arrows, while a broad-lipped earthen pot filled with creamy bananas frothed deliciously on the clear wood fire.

There was nothing hungry, nothing sad, among these dear little elves as I saw them. Dignity and reserve, much happiness and carefree enjoyment of the kindly fruits of the earth.

It was hard to believe that they alone know the habits of the big game of the unexplored Ituri, and that without them the experienced Bantu is helpless in the forest, where they only have the right of way in the endless maze of animal tracks.

Books on this part of the country speak of the necessity of gaining the pygmies' good will, and the difficulty of so doing. The necessity I well realize. The difficulties, I think, pale, if tact and good humor bring with them genuine affection.

You must be quite genuine with this little true people of the forest. H. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Before the Scene Is Shifted

By Frank L. Perrin

SO FAR as I know there was no need that we and the friends who accompanied us should flee precipitately into Canada, or any adjacent or remote country. Yet we found ourselves headed almost due north after leaving the Mohawk Trail at the delightful city of Greenfield, holding a course along the Connecticut River for miles. I did not interrogate the friendly pilot of our car, although I was quite certain that he would have allayed my faintest suspicion concerning the possible need of haste. It was apparent that we were bound for the Canadian border along the shortest and what seemed the most picturesque route.

We who make our home in New England have come to regard the advancing autumn months as the most desirable in which to visit the mountain country, whether in Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. So many visitors from the South and West share the summer vacation weeks with us that we seldom care to run away until after their playtime is over. This is why we felt just a trifle apologetic to be discovered so far from home in September.

* * *

But we soon realized, if we needed to learn, why the Green Mountains, the White Mountains, and the lake country to the east, attract their thousands upon thousands of midsummer guests. There are beauties and vistas which we had seen only in the lights and shades spread upon the hills and in the valleys by Jack Frost and the North Wind. And there were meadows and pastures rich in grasses upon which herds of neat cattle fed to their hearts' content. Protected by stone walls and fences were fields of waving corn which promised rich yields and full silos and cribs.

As we traveled along the paved highway as it wound between the mountains and up and down the unavoidable hills, I looked in vain for some indication of this thing we have called depression, or hard times. No such sign was visible. The farm buildings and the village and city homes everywhere are in good order and all well painted and comfortable. Piles and ranks of firewood serve notice to the coal dealer that his wares are not needed. Horsepower, in its primitive form, propels much of the farm machinery and many of the vehicles on the roads.

Into this upper country where we tarried after a glorious day there have come many of the neighbors from beyond the international line. They are thrifty and industrious, whether as farmers or tradespeople, and it is not difficult to discover that they are somewhat boastful of the fact that they have identified themselves with and shared the fortunes of their Yankee cousins. But they have not displaced, in really appreciable numbers, the native stock which has been the strength and sinew of the border country for many generations. I find there those identifying characteristics that marked the early settlers in the middle western states and which sustained them through the years of their early hardships. The foundations which those pioneers laid still support and uphold, culturally, industrially and spiritually, the institutions which now exist.

* * *

It is interesting, and it may be valuable, to study the effects of changing influences in a state or in a community resulting from the influx of newer populations composed of immigrants and their descendants. Standards of thought and ideals vary. The creeds of the nephews and grandsons, nieces and granddaughters of the Puritans do not interpret the gospel or the hopes of those who have been taught by priests and scholars of the Old World. But the foundations laid, whether in Vermont or in Wisconsin, or Illinois, or Michigan, by the men and women who carry the torch of an inherited faith, promise to withstand even directed assault or racial prejudice.

As one looks upon the rocks, the unyielding hills, the primeval forests in that vast region through which the winding Connecticut makes its way southward toward the sea, he ceases to marvel at many things which he may not have understood.

Some day, perhaps, I shall go back into that country so old and yet so new to me to get a little nearer to the people I should like to talk with and to know. They speak a language already quite familiar to me, and they have little ways which call up in a memory-picture many close to me in my boyhood. And while among them I hope to gain anew an inspiration which comes fresh and with impelling vigor from the hills.

The Wide Horizon

Do "Sanctions" Mean War?

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

FROM time to time there is talk of "sanctions" under the Covenant of the League—or, more precisely, under Article 16 of the Covenant. It is believed in some quarters that only perversity of statesmen prevents the application.

The excuse is made that one offender is too far off, and that another is too powerful. But the most perfunctory acquaintance with the history of the post-war years suffices to recall case after case in Europe itself, in which comparatively small or feeble nations (some of them since grown stronger) have, in defiance of collective authority, seized places by force of arms, and have been rewarded, instead of punished, by the regularization of their illegal action.

Experience has shown that "sanctions" have not been applied because they would create diplomatic complications; because they would injure innocent nations, since the incidence of economic disabilities could not be confined to the culprit; because rarely would the whole world be united in condemnation which entailed real consequences; because few countries have clean hands or could be sure that in the future they would not themselves automatically suffer from "sanctions"; because insistence on "sanctions" would divide up the nations, for or against, in accordance with their interests, sentiments, and separate obligations.

* * *

At first sight it would seem simpler to apply "sanctions" if there existed a really juridical and impartial authority, raised above national considerations—a sort of superstate—which could judge fairly and indubitably. But the League is not such an authority. It is composed of a number of sovereign powers. None of them has surrendered its individual rights, and none of them is ready to be guided by international requirements if these requirements mean the sacrifice of its own prerogatives. Even an abortive attempt at coercion would result, as it has resulted, in resignation from the League, and a corresponding weakening of the League.

Besides, the League has refrained from even trying to use force on so many occasions that, whenever there is now talk of "sanctions," it is supposed that there exist ulterior motives, and that the League is being employed in pursuance of a particular national policy. It is impossible for a country to oppose "sanctions" in regard to one offender, and then to clamor for "sanctions" in regard to another offender, without incurring the suspicion that it is moved by a reprehensible desire to profit by the coincidence of its own interests with the suddenly discovered interests of the League.

It must be remembered that unanimity is needed—or at least overwhelming agreement—in order to make "sanctions" effective. Otherwise the weapon of "sanctions" would prove to be foolish, and would never again constitute a threat. Now as things stand at present, quite apart from the inevitable cleavage in the League itself, there stand outside the League, and in no way bound by its decisions, such great nations as the United States, Japan, Germany, and, if we are not careful, Italy, to say nothing of Brazil, and Paraguay (which left because the "wet lightning" of the League was brandished against it) and others, whose numbers would be quickly increased were matters pushed to extremes.

* * *

Again, people speak of Article 16 who apparently have never read it. They assume that "sanctions" can be mild and graduated. That is not what the text says. The wording is perfectly clear. Any member of the League which is held to have broken the Covenant in its relevant clauses, is *ipso facto* declared to have "committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

Thereupon, all trade and financial relations must be severed. The other members of the League "hereby undertake immediately" to subject the condemned power to this complete ostracism. There must be "no intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state."

It is the Council's "duty" to recommend what effective military, naval or air force each state shall contribute. Perhaps the object of speedy peace would be achieved, if indeed such irresistible odds were brought into existence. Alas! it is highly unlikely that they will be brought into existence. It is much more likely that in the atmosphere of declared war, each country will remember its special grievances, its special ambitions, with the result that the local conflict will spread to the ends of the earth. Sir Austen Chamberlain has said that economic sanctions imply military sanctions; but Article 16 starts, not ends, with war.

There is a great deal to be said on the moral issues involved in the slogans "war to end war" and "war to prevent war," but it is sufficient to read Article 16, known as the "sanctions" article, with a judicious intelligence to see that, in the present state of the world, it is not practical politics; that it cannot be applied fully, and seldom partially; that it is calculated to do more harm than good; and that unless the notion of "sanctions" should be dropped altogether, as some thinkers urge, the article needs a thorough recasting.